

ARMY

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VILIFYING GREAT SOLDIERS.

THE nomination of those distinguished soldiers, Generals GRANT and BLAIR, to the two highest offices within the direct gift of the people, has been made the signal for a series of vile attacks upon their personal characters and military careers in the partisan papers of the day. We advise these papers to "call off the dogs" from this disreputable chase. When there is so little to find fault with in the principles whereof a man stands as the representative, that resort must be had to personalities of the most contemptible sort, surely the hack-writer must be hard up for argument.

Would it be credited, for example, that one of the chief newspaper vilifiers of General GRANT has written scores and perhaps hundreds of columns, and certainly any number of editorials, about the trivial and familiar fact that the general's Christian name was accidentally enrolled on his entrance into the Military Academy ULYSSES S. instead of HIRAM ULYSSES? The fact itself was interesting and curious enough for a single mention during the war, when GRANT had developed into a great soldier, and when a thousand expressive puns and allusions were in vogue upon his name. But, had he never achieved his fame, the circumstance would have been utterly unworthy of notice. Even as it is, it is very trivial, because relating to so small a matter. He was christened HIRAM ULYSSES; but he was usually called, as is often the case, by the second name. His father, in soliciting his appointment to West Point, spoke of him by the familiar title of ULYSSES. Hon. THOMAS L. HAMER, a friend of the family and a member of Congress from Ohio, made the nomination, and "knowing," says one biographer, "that his mother's maiden name was SIMPSON, and perhaps that she had a son also named SIMPSON, sent in the name as ULYSSES S. GRANT." The cadet warrant was so made out; and to avoid a probable suspension till the warrant should be corrected, young GRANT delayed speaking of the error for the moment. Soon it had been printed and widely circulated, and became more difficult to correct. With his customary disregard of details, the young cadet did not trouble himself further about the matter; but he has done something better in making the name of ULYSSES S. GRANT famous forever. This is the whole of the story, which is even amusingly characteristic of the imperturbable soldier. Will it, then, be believed, that hundreds of columns in a single paper are devoted to ringing the changes on this fact, and to displaying the classical reading of the editor, and that hundreds of columns more are to be expected on the same trivial topic before the election? Even as a joke the jest is threadbare; and in any other light, which, we ask, looks the better, the character of the man who was so regardless of his name

or of the man who spends several months of his life to tiresome comments on what the other, who was more interested in it than anybody else could be, thought so little worthy of prolonged attention? That editor thinks GRANT has no intellect—certainly the General has none for these pettinesses; and, if he had, he could never have become what he is. While he has been busy in making his name illustrious, his critics have been busy with what was beneath his notice. The result is that the world does not know nor care what the Christian names of these nameless scribblers may be, nor whether they have kept them or not. Whom, we ask, do they make ridiculous, GRANT or themselves?

Again, in this contemptible political scrimmage we find charges brought and reiterated, on hearsay, against the personal habits of Generals GRANT and BLAIR which either have no basis in fact, or so little, compared with the enormity of the offence charged, as to remind one of the "three black crows" which a man vomited, according to report, but which turned out to be only "something as black, sir, as a crow." The blackening of the characters of these two illustrious soldiers is conducted on this principle. Men guilty to a tenfold worse degree of the very faults they charge, and who would resent with anger the comments they make and themselves richly deserve, find no trouble in inventing or ventilating these slanders. Should you tell such a man that his own personal traits or habits prevented him from properly discharging public functions, he would resent the idea. Probably he would point to his past career for his vindication. GRANT and BLAIR point to their past careers for their vindication. Men do not achieve such success, nor perform acts so great and useful, who are the characters these party vilifiers would represent them. But that is the way with political tomahawking—only, we protest against attacking the personal character of soldiers who have deserved so much of the country, for the purposes of party advancement, and as a trick to win votes.

So, again, we hear from opposite parties the "loyalty" and the patriotism of these two soldier candidates violently assailed. General BLAIR, on the one hand, is denounced as a "Rebel in disguise," and as being hand-in-glove with the very men he fought during the war. No terms are too vile to be heaped upon him; and even General GRANT is sometimes accused of sacrificing patriotism to ambition in accepting a nomination to the Presidency. Against whom are these vile charges brought? Against men who staked everything—life itself—for the country; against men who overthrew traitors, not supported them; against men to whom, with their comrades in arms, we owe our present peace and future prospects, the honor of the country, and the Union itself. Are these the sort of men to be charged with disloyalty or want of patriotism? Who, then, is loyal and patriotic? Differences, worldwide, between the political sentiments of these soldiers undoubtedly there are. On those political views let them be judged. Let them stand or fall according to the merit of the diverse political principles which they maintain. The party which one espouses professes an entirely different policy from that of the party espoused by the other. It is fair game to attack the views of either. But let us not descend to baseless charges

of disloyalty and want of patriotism against men who have so worthily borne our flag on hard-fought fields, and to whom the country owes more of gratitude and honor than it will ever pay. It has become altogether too common with papers which know a great deal better than to do so, and which are inwardly conscious of their meanness while doing it, to apply such epithets as "rebel," "traitor," "nigger-worshipper," and so forth, to public men whose only offence is that they dare to differ somewhat in political opinion from these infallible newspaper writers. In old times, when orthodoxy was my doxy and heterodoxy your doxy, whoever wrought out his own opinion, instead of borrowing it, was stigmatized as "heterodox;" now-a-days we have have changed the epithet, but retained the method of criticism—we call such a man "disloyal."

But, shameful and contemptible above all are the attacks which have been made upon the illustrious military careers of Generals GRANT and BLAIR by opposing hack-writers. Before the call of the great political parties had brought them into the political arena, these soldiers were universally honored by their countrymen of all parties. What since have they done to undo that irrevocable history? Why should the verdict passed in cool and unprejudiced days be reversed in these months of political frenzy? The splendid military records of these great soldiers were known and honored by all their countrymen, long before it became necessary, for partisan ends, to seek to belittle the deeds of one and to distort and magnify those of the other. The attempts of this sort in the partisan press of both sides are disgraceful alike to their perpetrators and to the country. To aim to sacrifice national reputations on the altar of party is despicable business, and the more so because the past military careers of both soldiers have nothing necessarily to do with the new careers to which it is proposed to call them. Or, at least, if these achievements are passed in review, let it be with some show of candor, and not in that reckless disregard of truth and fairness of inference which we have thus far seen. It is a sorry bird that fouls its own nest.

Of course, whoever descends into the muck of politics must expect to be covered with the mud which those who habitually dwell there are wont to fling at themselves, and with especial relish at any new figure. But, since there is so enormous a difference between the political convictions of the two candidates, let decent men agree to fight the contest there, instead of resorting to mean detraction, to the personalities of the fish-market, and to wilful perversions of past records so bright and honorable.

It will be seen from a notice of the annual report of the Adjutant-General of the State, which we publish elsewhere, that Iowa, like Ohio, has no militia to speak of. Inasmuch as Congress is determined to cut down the standing Army, would it not be well to compel each State to organize and equip a reasonable number of uniformed militia? If we are to have small standing Army we need a large body of instructed citizen soldiers.

DESPATCHES received from Alaska state that the troops are in excellent health. The Indians now regard the occupation of Sitka and other places with a not unfriendly interest.

THE ARMY.

BREVET Major-General E. R. Canby, Commanding the Second Military District, makes the following remarks upon the case of two colored citizens who were tried for murder before a Military commission which assembled at Aiken, South Carolina, and sentenced to be hung for shooting one James Martin, a citizen:

On the 8th of April last, James Martin, an overseer on the plantation of W. J. Lawton, of Barnwell County, South Carolina, had an altercation with the wife of a colored man, Ben Hawkins, both of whom were employed as laborers on the plantation under the supervision of Martin.

In the course of the dispute, Martin struck the woman with a cane or stick. The husband interfered, and either struck or struck at the overseer with his hoe, and at the instant was shot by the latter and severely (supposed at the time to be mortally) wounded. In the excitement occasioned by the assault upon the woman and the supposed killing of her husband, a number (probably nearly all) of the other hands employed upon the plantation immediately rushed upon Martin, who fled, closely pursued by an excited crowd of twenty or twenty-five negroes, many of whom were women and children. Martin succeeded in reaching a neighbor's house, in one of the rooms of which he sought refuge, and was there found, and after the lapse of nearly an hour was shot by some of the pursuing crowd, receiving wounds, from the effects of which he died in the course of a few hours.

For this crime, two of the parties have been tried, convicted of murder, and sentenced to be executed by hanging. The evidence, as natural under the circumstances, is conflicting; but upon careful examination and consideration, is found to warrant the verdict of the commission. The members of that body, in recommending the prisoners to mercy, state "that on the trial of Jacob Green and George Taylor for murder, there are several facts brought out which, although not sufficient to influence the verdict of the commission, were yet such as to appeal to their sympathies, and are deemed worthy of attention by the reviewing authority."

These facts are, no doubt, the assault upon the woman; the shooting and supposed killing of her husband, when he interfered for her protection; the continued excitement occasioned by the flight and pursuit of Martin, and his alleged firing upon his pursuers, both in that flight and after he had reached Mallard's house; and the absence of "proof of any long standing enmity against Martin on their part, or of a desire wantonly to take his life for the sake of plunder or gain; and finally, the youth and ignorance of the criminals.

Some of these facts are clearly proven. In others the evidence is conflicting, and the facts alleged are not clearly established. The origin of the trouble, the flight, pursuit and subsequent killing of Martin are not contested; but the motive of the pursuit, whether to secure the arrest of the alleged criminal, or in vengeance for a wrong charged against and the circumstances of the actual killing; from malice, the heat of passion, or to prevent the commission of other crime; and whether one or both of the accused parties fired the fatal shot or shots, is more or less in doubt. The evidence shows clearly that from the time that Martin entered Mallard's house until he was shot, nearly an hour had elapsed; that there was time for the passion of the mob to have cooled; that the crowd was divided in sentiment; that while some were clamoring for the life of Martin, others were urging that he should be guarded until a warrant could be procured for his arrest; that wise councils appeared to prevail, and some of the party had left the scene when the fatal shot was fired. It is alleged by the defence that this shot was fired in return for a shot fired by Martin, when his position in the house was discovered by his pursuers. This point is involved in doubt, and it is to be regretted that the investigation was not extended to collateral circumstances that might have resolved this doubt.

The proceedings, findings and sentence in the foregoing case of Jacob Green and George Taylor, colored citizens of Barnwell District, South Carolina, are approved; but in view of all the facts, the sentence awarded by the commission is mitigated to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor.

Fort Macon, North Carolina, is designated as the place of confinement, where the prisoners will be sent, under a reliable guard, with a copy of this order.

BREVET Major-General Buchanan, commanding the Fifth Military District, on the 13th instant issued the following order:

The Commanding General having been officially notified of the ratification of the 14th Article of Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, on the 9th instant, it becomes his duty under the Act of Congress which became a law June 25, 1868, and the orders of the General of the Army, to announce to the people of the State and to the troops under his command, that the provisions of the Reconstruction Acts of Congress cease to operate in Louisiana from this date. Military authority will no longer be exercised under the Reconstruction Acts in said State, and all officers commanding posts or detachments are forbidden to interfere in civil affairs, unless upon a proper application by the civil authorities to preserve the peace, or under instructions duly received from the commanding general of the District. Military law no longer exists, the civil law is supreme.

All civil officers now acting under authority of appointments from these headquarters, will at once transfer their offices with the records, funds and other property pertaining thereto, to their successors who have been declared duly elected and who have qualified under the laws of the State. All other records properly belonging to the State will be transferred to the proper State officers.

The Commanding General cannot sever the relations

heretofore existing between the State and himself, without congratulating the people upon an event which fully restores Louisiana to her former position among the other States of the Union, and to all her rights under the Constitution. Peace and quiet marked the late election, showing the softening influences of mutual forbearance. Should such forbearance animate the councils of the State, the era of kind feeling will return, and the highest prosperity of the people will be attained.

That this may be the result, under the guidance of a merciful Providence, is his devout and earnest prayer. May her restoration to the benefits of our beloved Union, mark the commencement of a new era of prosperity and happiness for her people.

BREVET Major Rufus King, first lieutenant Fourth U. S. Artillery, has been tried before a General Court-martial, which convened at Reynolds Barracks, Washington, charged with "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Major King was found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in that on Sunday evening, March 15, 1868, he went to the sutler's store at Fort Washington, Maryland, where he was stationed, and after becoming under the influence of liquor did send for the band and make so much noise as to attract the attention of a number of men of Company M, Fourth U. S. Artillery, who occupied casemates near the store, and did allow and keep up this noise and drinking until 3 o'clock A. M., Monday morning. The court therefore sentenced the accused to be reprimanded in orders by the general commanding the Department.

Brevet Major-General Emory, commanding the Department of Washington, makes the following remarks upon the case:

The proceedings, findings and sentence in the foregoing case of Brevet Major Rufus King, first lieutenant Fourth U. S. Artillery, are approved and confirmed.

The testimony elicited by the trial shows so plainly that the reprimand judged by the court as the measure of punishment for the offence committed is fully deserved, that the duty of administering it to Brevet Major King loses to a great extent that distastefulness which always pertains to such a task. It has been only a short time since he was arraigned, and convicted before a General Court-martial, on charges of so grave a nature as to call, in the judgment of the court, for his dismissal from the service, and it was hoped that the leniency then extended him would inspire, if not a proper sense of duty, sentiments of gratitude which would insure good conduct in the future. The record of this court shows that the hope was unfounded, but inasmuch as in its clemency it has given him another opportunity to retrieve himself, the brevet major-general commanding trusts that, mindful of the past, Brevet Major King will so conduct himself in the future as to show that the leniency twice extended him has not been all unmerited.

While carrying out the sentence imposed by the court, the brevet major-general commanding cannot pass over without comment the course pursued by the accused, who allowed the charges which he preferred to lie dormant from the 23d of April until the 11th day of June. This circumstance, while it in no way affects the validity of the charges, nevertheless favors the accused by creating the reasonable impression that Lieutenant Stewart was actuated by motives other than those springing from a desire to promote the interest of the service. This impression is further strengthened by the fact that the accused was recently arraigned before a General Court-martial on charges which rested to a great extent upon the testimony given by Brevet Major King, and that within a very short period he has preferred, on three several occasions, charges against that officer; those on two of said occasions being of so frivolous a character as not to warrant consideration. Lieutenant Stewart is admonished that charges preferred in a spirit of personal enmity, and not required by the public good, always recoil upon the officer preferring them.

Brevet Major Rufus King, first lieutenant Fourth U. S. Artillery, is released from arrest, will resume his sword, and report for duty to his company commander.

FIRST Lieutenant F. S. Davidson, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, has been tried before a General Court-martial which convened at San Antonio, Texas, charged with "neglect of duty, disobedience of orders" and "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline." The specifications under these charges aver that Lieutenant Davidson being the old officer of the day and the only officer in command of the guard, neglected to turn over the property at the guard-tent to the new officer of the day, and when ordered by his commanding officer to turn over this property, did so in an insolent manner, visiting the guard-tent without his sabre and without the post guard report book, all this at Fort Stockton, Texas. The court found the accused "Not Guilty" of the charges and specifications preferred against him and therefore acquitted him.

Brevet Major-General Buchanan, commanding Fifth Military District, makes the following remarks on the case:

The findings in the case of First Lieutenant F. S. Davidson, Ninth Cavalry, are disapproved. The conduct both of the new and old officer of the day was reprehensible. It is the duty of the officer of the day, before marching off, to turn over the property and prisoners under his charge to the new officer of the day, and it is not in his power to relieve himself from this duty; nor is it for him to decide whether or not the instructions of the commanding officer to the new officer of the day are unnecessarily prolonged. His conduct was not only irregular, but insubordinate and disrespectful to his com-

manding officer. The proper course for the new officer of the day to have pursued would have been to have received and receipted for the property and prisoners, even though the old officer of the day was not in proper uniform, and then to have reported the fact to the commanding officer for such action as he might deem necessary.

Lieutenant Davidson will resume his sword and report for duty.

GENERAL Grant has published the following order:

The following orders, received from the War Department, are published for the government of all concerned:

Congress having enacted, June 25, 1868, "that eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics now employed, or who may be hereafter employed, by or on behalf of the Government of the United States, and that all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed."

All officers of the army, and others in the military service, having civilian laborers, workmen and mechanics under their charge will be governed accordingly.

The hours should be so regulated as to agree as far as possible with the hours established in civil work in each locality.

Watchmen, clerks, messengers and others, whose time may be necessary at any or all hours, are not considered to be embraced within the terms of the law.

In cases of great necessity, as in military operations, where men are on extra duty, they must perform the necessary service regardless of hours, but in estimating their extra duty pay eight hours will be counted as a working day.

Extra hours of men on extra duty pay will be required only in case of urgent public necessity.

BREVET Brigadier-General R. de Trobriand, commanding Thirty-first Infantry, on the 11th ult., issued the following order from regimental headquarters:

It becomes the painful duty of the brevet brigadier-general commanding to announce to the regiment the untimely death of Captain Albert M. Powell, Company H, Thirty-first Infantry, and brevet lieutenant-colonel U. S. Army, who on the 5th of this month met with an accident which terminated fatally on the 10th.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Powell graduated at West Point in 1860, and entered the army as brevet second lieutenant of the Eighth Infantry, and was subsequently promoted to the full grade of second lieutenant in the Tenth Infantry. Early in the war, when new regiments were organized in the regular service, he was promoted first lieutenant, in the Thirteenth Infantry, and became a captain in the same regiment on the 24th of October, 1861.

Being afterward transferred to the Volunteer service, he commanded a battery in the First Missouri Artillery, and by his gallant and meritorious services in the field, raised to the grade of lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment and the position of chief of artillery of the Seventeenth Army Corps, where he highly distinguished himself in several of the brilliant operations of the western armies.

The death of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Powell is a serious loss to the army, and will be especially felt among his comrades and associates, both in the volunteer and regular service, who could better appreciate his high merits as an officer and his refined qualities as a gentleman.

The officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of thirty days.

MAJOR-GENERAL Sheridan, commanding the Department of the Missouri, has issued the following order:

In view of the great expense attending the purchase of remounts for the cavalry and artillery service, and of the small amount of money which will be applicable to the purchase of public horses during the present fiscal year, officers of mounted companies in this Department are cautioned to give their personal and special attention to the care and preservation of the horses in their respective commands. They will see that public horses are not used for private purposes, and upon all marches and detached service, will exercise the utmost vigilance to prevent loss or injury to them.

They should bear in mind that the efficiency of the mounted arms of the service, and the completeness of the mount of the company, depend in a great measure upon the care and watchfulness of the company commander.

MAJOR-GENERAL Sheridan, commanding Department of the Missouri, directs that subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, the name of the post in the District of New Mexico, heretofore known as Camp Plummer, will be changed to Fort Lowell, in commemoration of the name and services of Brevet Major-General Charles R. Lowell, captain Sixth U. S. Cavalry, who was killed in battle at Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864.

A GENERAL Court-Martial was appointed to meet at Fort Arbuckle, C. N., on Thursday, the 30th day of July, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court—Major James P. Roy, Sixth U. S. Infantry; Captain James B. Rife, Sixth U. S. Infantry; Captain George T. Robinson, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Captain Thomas J. Spencer, first lieutenant Tenth U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Captain John T. Morrison, first lieutenant Tenth U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant Stephen Baker, Sixth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant P. L. Lee, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant W. R. Harmony, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant R. T. Jacob, Sixth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant R. H. Day, Sixth U. S. Infantry, judge-advocate.

ARMY SKETCHES.

FOURTEENTH PAPER—ORGANIZATION OF BUREAUX.

A PRELUDE to the war with Great Britain arose from hostilities with some of the tribes of western Indians. From the time of Wayne's treaty with these Indians in 1794, until 1811, they remained at peace with the whites. In this interval Ohio had become thickly settled and was admitted, as a State, into the Union. Emigration had pushed beyond, and was rapidly spreading over Indiana. In September, 1809, Harrison, who was governor of that Territory, held a treaty, at Fort Wayne, with the chiefs of the principal tribes of that region. In this treaty it was agreed that for a stipulated sum, the Indians would abandon all the lands of the Wabash and White River country. In opposition to this cession of territory arose the celebrated Tecumseh and his no less extraordinary twin brother, the *Prophet*. Neither of these remarkable men, nor the tribe to which they belonged, had any interest in the lands, except, indeed, under a doctrine, which they had recently set up, that all the Indian lands belonged to all the tribes in common, and that none could be sold without the consent of all. A doctrine which he had the statecraft to see was the only one by which the nationality—the existence even—of his race could be preserved. On these grounds, Tecumseh and his brother denounced the late treaty, and threatened to kill all the chiefs concerned in making it. Harrison invited the brothers to an interview and in the discussion which took place Tecumseh used very intemperate language to Harrison, but subsequently apologized for the violence into which he had been betrayed. He still asserted his determination to carry out his doctrine, but expressed his great reluctance at going to war with the United States, and offered, if the recent cessions were restored, and his principles with regard to Indian lands adopted, to be a faithful ally to the Americans in the war which was then imminent with the British; otherwise he would be obliged to join the latter. No hopes were held out to him of such concession; but, on the contrary, all complaints of Indian depredations throughout the frontier were laid at his door, and he was threatened by Harrison with an attack, if he did not put a stop to them.

Shortly afterward Tecumseh and the *Prophet* started on a journey to the South, for the purpose of inducing the powerful Creeks, Choctaws, and Chickasaws to join him in confederacy. Among the Creeks, especially, he hoped to have some influence, as his mother had belonged to that tribe. These tribes were, however, reluctant to enter into his schemes, in consequence of the war which it must inevitably lead them into with the United States. Incensed at their fears or indifference, he informed them in council, that he would return to his own country, and should stamp his foot, when they would feel the earth tremble, and know that he and his warriors were on the war-path; from which they would sweep all before them; and then he would expect all Indians to rise in his favor. As a remarkable circumstance, at about the time for him to have reached his own country, occurred the great earthquake of 1811, which destroyed New Madrid, in Missouri; the effects of this were felt throughout the South, and the Indians, recollecting the speech of the great warrior, believed, not only in the divinity of the *Prophet*, but in the power of Tecumseh as irresistible. They accordingly became hostile.

The Fourth regiment of infantry had, for some time, been stationed at Pittsburg, with a view to possible operations in the West; and fresh complaints coming from the Illinois Territory, Boyd, the colonel of it, was directed to place himself under Harrison's command. The latter was authorized, should the Indians continue refractory, to call out the militia and commence hostilities.

Considering the threatening state of our relations at that time with Great Britain, a war was, if possible, to be avoided with the Indians; but the people of the West, eager for the fray, prevailed upon Harrison to undertake a campaign. Accordingly, besides the Fourth Infantry, numbering about 350 men, he collected 450 volunteers, some of whom were mounted, and with these ascended the Wabash to its headwaters, where he established Fort Harrison. Leaving here his heavy baggage, he crossed over to the Maumee River, and, on the 6th of November, 1811, arrived within a few miles of the Indian town of Tippecanoe. Here he was met, in a friendly manner, by some of the chiefs, who promised him a conference on the following morning, and with a mutual understanding that neither party would attack during the night, pointed out to him a spot which they recommended for his encampment; which, although not entirely satisfactory to Harrison, was, nevertheless, occupied by the troops. It was a piece of dry oak land, elevated a few feet above the surrounding prairie, and skirted by marsh, covered with tall grass and willows.

The order of encampment was judicious; but, just before day-break next morning, the Indians, in full force, made a furious attack, and, unfortunately, a portion of the guard, composed of the irregular troops, fled without resistance and permitted the camp to be aroused by the war-whoop almost in its midst. The night was cloudy and dark, and the camp-fires, burning brightly, aided the Indians and prevented the troops from seeing their enemy. The troops fought as best they could under so complete a surprise, until daylight, when the Regular Infantry, charging from both flanks, so completely broke through the savages that the latter were soon repulsed and pursued as far as the ground would permit. The undaunted firmness and discipline of the Fourth Infantry saved the whole from another defeat similar to that of St. Clair. In this battle the whites lost 62 killed, and 126 wounded. It was supposed the loss of the enemy was about the same. As it was not known how soon the attack might be resumed, the whole of that day was occupied in fortifying the camp. The mounted men sent out to reconnoitre on the succeeding day, found the *Prophet's* town well-fortified, in the Indian fashion, but entirely deserted.

Harrison, deeming it prudent to make a speedy re-

treach, encumbered as he was with his wounded, destroyed part of his baggage to furnish wagons for the conveyance of those not able to walk, and then retired as fast as possible to Vincennes. The season was now too far advanced for another expedition; and the next Spring the Fourth Infantry were marched to Detroit, where they were included in the surrender of Hull to the British. This campaign to Tippecanoe, which terminated virtually in a defeat, gave the prestige to Tecumseh and his followers, and determined their alliance with the British.

Madison, at this time President, elated at what he supposed to be a prospect of terminating, by negotiation, the long-pending controversy with England, recommended, in the early part of 1809, a suspension of recruiting operations, then quite active. Accordingly, Congress immediately passed an act to that effect. The British, not yielding, however, to the demands of the administration, continued their aggressions, and in the latter part of 1811, seeing that war was inevitable, Congress passed another act for completing the military establishment. Thus it was that the regular force on hand at the commencement of the war, small as it was, was composed chiefly of raw recruits.

War against Great Britain was declared by the United States, on the 18th of June, 1812. The causes—certainly sufficient—which led to this declaration, were, more particularly, political, and need not, therefore, be mentioned in these sketches. The war was no unexpected outbreak, but had been brewing for years, and as a party measure had entered extensively into the politics of the day. So much was public attention engrossed with the discussion of it in this point of view that little or nothing was done, as we have seen, toward preparations for carrying it on successfully. It, consequently, found the United States almost entirely destitute of military means, either in instructed officers, organized and disciplined troops, or depots of arms and supplies.

By special request of the President, Congress, a few months previous to declaring war, established three bureaus in the war department, viz., the adjutant-general's, the quartermaster-general's, and that of the ordnance. Up to this period the war department had been without these accessories, and all its important functions were carried on, after a fashion, by the secretary, a chief clerk, and eight other clerks; and under the weak administration of Dr. Eustis, their secretary, no vitality was infused into the all-important affairs of war. Without bureaus for the proper division of labor, and as repositories for records and information pertaining to the several branches of service, and under officers familiar with the requirements of such service, it is not surprising that the machinery for carrying on the war should be found in such poor running condition.

Cushing, colonel of the Second Infantry, was appointed adjutant-general, with the rank of brigadier, but was succeeded soon after by Parker, chief clerk in the war office, who retained the position until 1821, when he was transferred to the head of the pay department. No permanent adjutant-general was appointed until 1825, when Roger Jones, then captain of artillery, was appointed to that position, which he retained until his death in 1852—a period of nearly thirty years.

General Jones was a high-toned gentleman of the old school, marked in character by great precision of manners, and with military coat always closely buttoned up to the chin, a red wig, and a stove-pipe hat, he was, moreover, a remarkable looking character. His long administration of this bureau was noted for system, order and efficiency, notwithstanding certain hobbies of his nature, most prominent among which was his antipathy to long hair and full beards; and was betided the unlucky officer who should be known to permit his hair to grow beyond the length prescribed as the regulation "crop;" or of the aspiring stripling who should have the temerity to cultivate an incipient moustache. It was made the special duty of inspectors to see that this important regulation should not be infringed, and traveling from post to post, throughout the land, with eyes graduated to the accuracy of a hair, they minutely inspected the cut of every man's beard and the precise length of his "crop;" and any officer found so indifferent to the interests of the service and discipline of his command as to be reported for neglect in tonsorial details, was marked as unworthy of favor or of preferment.

During the Mexican war, the troops in the field became somewhat reckless in respect to hair and beards, much to the horror of the worthy adjutant-general, who, in the order of the war department announcing to the world the successful termination of that war, and justly extolling the valor of our troops, and the great ends gained thereby, in the concluding paragraph directed that "hereafter beards will not be allowed, and hair will be neatly cropped." The order, with this paragraph, became widely circulated before it came to the notice of Marcy, then secretary of war, who, looking upon his own management of military affairs, during that period, as a *chef d'œuvre* of administrative ability and statecraft, was much chagrined at this barber's pole measurement of his administration. Upon the death of Jones, the army, like a spring compressed and suddenly relieved, went, for a time, as far upon the other extreme. Razors were cast away; beards and hair sprang forth almost as miraculously and luxuriantly as did the gourd vine of the *Prophet*; and still the world moved on in its accustomed groove.

After the death of Jones, in 1852, the adjutant-general's department was presided over by Cooper, until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when, although from the North, he went with secession, and became adjutant-general of the Southern Confederacy. He was succeeded by Thomas, the present incumbent.

The adjutant-general's department, as having charge, most specifically, of all that relates to the *personnel* of the army, has always been looked upon with high consideration; and appointments to it have ever been sought for by subalterns of the line as the *ultima thule* of all military ambition. Although one of the most important branches of the military service, it yet does not require much genius or originality of talent to fill its requirements; on the contrary, clerical ability, sys-

tem, routine and talent for details, is what is chiefly required; and, in this point of view, the service has, as a general thing, been highly fortunate.

During the war of the Rebellion the business of the war office was vastly increased, and a large number of officers of the adjutant-general's department employed therein; who, under the energetic rule of Secretary Stanton, found their positions no sinecures, and when the stormy voice of their irritable chief was heard resounding through the halls, or the approach of his footsteps toward their doors, many were the furtive glances cast over their shoulders as they bent to their desks, for,

"Well had the boding tremblers learn'd to trace
The day's disaster in his morning face."

Fortunately, being near the drippings, most of them were rewarded with high brevets for their labors and their sacrifice of self to the strong will of the secretary.

The important post of quartermaster-general was first filled by Morgan Lewis, an officer who had seen service in Gates's army of the Revolution, and had recently been governor of New York. About a year after his appointment he was made major-general and took command of the troops on the Canada frontier, where, among many others, he did not cut much of a figure as a commander.

He was succeeded as quartermaster-general by Swartwout, a New York politician, who was more successful in that line than he proved himself to be as purveyor to armies in the field, and to his inefficiency was attributed much of the ill-success attending our arms upon the Canada frontier. He retained the position until the reduction in 1816, when he was among the disbanded.

After Swartwout, for a couple of years, Mullen, late colonel of infantry, held the position, when he, likewise, was disbanded, after which, General Jesup, an officer highly distinguished in the war of 1812-'15, was appointed chief-quartermaster, and held the position until 1860, when he died, full of years and of honors.

Jesup was an honest and faithful public servant, and, during the long period of forty-two years, administered the affairs of his difficult department with a marvellous frugality. This department, besides being the most important for the well-being of the army, is, from the vast variety of material, and the multifarious business of every possible description connected with it, the most complicated, and most difficult in way of account-ability, and Jesup, whose zeal for the public weal, being superior to his clearness in establishing rules and forms for transacting business, endeavored to check all irregularities and stop all leaks in the money chest of his department by new paper forms and reports, until the service of his department became a tangled enigma of forms and certificates, reports and affidavits, most frightful to honest men, but the delight of rogues.

The third auditor's office, in which this tangled network of paper and tape is unravelled in the settlement of officers' accounts, like a horrible dream, holds them in suspense without permitting any visible means of escape to the unfortunate victim. After the death of Jesup, Joe Johnston, then lieutenant-colonel of cavalry, was appointed quartermaster-general. He, no doubt, would have soon simplified, to a great extent, the method of transacting business in his department, and the incomprehensible paper routine of it, but the Rebellion breaking out a few months thereafter, he went with it and became a distinguished general in the short-lived Southern Confederacy. Meigs, the present incumbent, then a captain of engineers, was appointed his successor.

Too much cannot be said in praise of this department during the late war of the Rebellion, when with such officers in it as Ingalls, Easton, Rucker and others, the vast armies then operating never failed of being supplied, and that without stint and without murmur.

The other department, that of the ordnance, established at this time, consisted of commissary-general, as chief, with the rank of colonel, and a specified number of deputy and assistant deputies, with assimilated rank of captains and lieutenants. Dacius Wadsworth, formerly a major of engineers, was first appointed commissary-general of ordnance, which title was retained until the re-organization of 1815, when the term *commissary* was dropped, and a more martial cast was given to the department by substituting military titles to the officers, from colonel down to third lieutenants. Wadsworth continued chief of ordnance until the reduction of 1831, when the ordnance corps being merged with the artillery, he was disbanded. The law of 1815 authorized the *enlisting* in the regular way, instead of employing, as heretofore, the necessary number of artificers and workmen. The functions of the department were, moreover, somewhat enlarged by having placed under its special charge the national armories, and the inspection of all small arms and equipments procured for the army. The requirements of the service, during that war, had pointed out this as the proper organization and functions of the ordnance.

Upon the termination of the war, and the reduction of the army consequent thereon, the ordnance department, though not specified in the law, was, nevertheless, retained, through an ingenious construction of the act, that "it is a distinct establishment with a view to a state of peace, as well as a state of war. It is not affected by any express provisions in the act of Congress, and it is an object of the appropriations made for the military peace establishment." The act of 1816 confirmed this decision.

The ordnance department, thus reconstructed, remained until 1821, when an act of Congress directed "that the ordnance department shall be merged in the artillery, and that the President of the United States be, and he is authorized to select from the regiments of artillery, such officers as may be necessary to perform ordnance duties." To provide a sufficient number of officers for these duties, an additional or supernumerary captain was allowed to each regiment, and an additional first lieutenant to each company of artillery. This is how it came about that companies of artillery have each two first lieutenants, making altogether such a formidable list to ascend through to captaincies for officers

appointed to the foot of the list of lieutenants of these regiments.

Calhoun, then secretary of war, whose views and judgment was clear upon all matters, save that of *States' rights*—upon which they were certainly muddled—being referred to by Congress for a plan for reducing the army, recommending that the artillery, together with the ordnance, should be formed into a single corps; and in his report says, "By uniting the three corps of ordnance, light artillery, and artillery, in one, appointing one general staff at the head of it, and making its officers pass in rotation through the three services, the organization of the army will be rendered more simple, and the instruction of the officers much more complete."

The three branches of artillery being thus united, he proposed to have them organized, for administrative purposes, into five regiments of nine companies each—one company from each to be mounted as light artillery—and one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors and seven captains of ordnance, the whole artillery and ordnance thus united to be under one chief. Lieutenants were to be selected by detail for ordnance duty, and the service of the arsenals was to be provided for from artillerymen, by which method it was expected that, not only the officers but the enlisted men also would become more familiar with their duties. A supernumerary captain was also authorized for each artillery regiment for ordnance duty. Congress did not follow the plan of the secretary, but at one swoop abolished the ordnance department entirely and required the duties to be done by artillery officers.

Being thus left without proper bureau organization, the system did not work well, and the affairs pertaining to ordnance were indifferently managed until 1832, when the department was regularly re-established.

Geo. Bomford, lieutenant colonel of artillery, was appointed chief of the department, and remained so until his death in 1849. As early as 1809 he had produced the celebrated "bomb cannon," called *Columbiad*, and continuously, ever since, he had been on ordnance duty and was, therefore, thoroughly accomplished as an officer of ordnance.

Talcott, lieutenant-colonel of ordnance, succeeded Bomford as chief of ordnance, but becoming involved in certain speculations with reference to the supply of cannon, was, in 1851, dismissed from the army. After Talcott, the position of chief was filled by regular promotion, successively by Craig, Ripley, and Ramsay, all of whom after short periods, were retired from active duty, in consequence of length of service in the army. The position was then filled by the selection, in 1863, of Dyer, the present incumbent, who was then major of ordnance. This department has been increased from time to time, until it now numbers seventy-nine officers of all grades, from brigadier-general to second lieutenant, and, like all the staff departments, has an unusual number with rank of field officers.

For elegance, ease and comfort, this branch of the military service is far ahead of any other. Each arsenal, and mostly every other ordnance station, is, within itself, a small duchy, with all the advantages belonging to both military and civil life, and fortunate are the officers whose privilege it is to enjoy them. ASTORIA.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS ISSUED FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 20, 1868.

Tuesday, July 14th.

A BOARD of officers, to consist of Brevet Major Lewis Thompson, captain Second U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant Alfred E. Bates, Second U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant Frank C. Gragan, Second U. S. Cavalry, will assemble at Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, upon receipt of this order, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine and report upon the qualifications for appointment as second lieutenant U. S. Army, of Colon Augur. The examination will be conducted as prescribed in General Orders No. 93 of 1867, from this office. The junior member of the Board will act as recorder.

By direction of the secretary of war, Captain John A. Wilcox, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, will repair, without delay, to this city and report to him in person.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major A. B. Thompson, captain U. S. Army (retired), in Special Orders No. 118, June 29, 1868, from Headquarters First Military District, is hereby extended forty days.

The following named officers are hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters in New York City while on duty as members of the Retiring Board convened by Special Orders No. 449, September 21, 1868, from this office, provided they are not furnished in kind or commutation thereof elsewhere: Brevet Colonel S. D. Sturgis, lieutenant-colonel Sixth U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Major-General J. B. McIntosh, lieutenant-colonel Forty-second U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps).

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant A. H. Goodloe, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 11, January 14, 1868, from this office, is hereby extended four months.

Wednesday, July 15th.

The commanding general First Military District will order Battery F, Fifth U. S. Artillery, now at Richmond, Virginia, to Washington, D. C., to report to the commanding general, department of Washington. This order to take effect September 1, 1868.

Leave of absence for thirty days, to date from August 1, 1868, is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel David Taggart, paymaster.

Leave of absence for four months on surgeon's certificate of disability is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General Edward W. Hinks, lieutenant-colonel Fortieth U. S. Infantry.

By direction of the secretary of war, the following named officers are hereby relieved from duty at the U. S. Military Academy and will report at their proper stations by the 1st of September next: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Warner, captain Third U. S. Artillery; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. N. Benjamin, captain Second U. S. Artillery; Brevet Major E. G. Bush, captain

Tenth U. S. Infantry; Captain Frank B. Hamilton, Fourth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant M. B. Adams, corps of engineers; First Lieutenant; H. B. Ledyard, Fourth U. S. Artillery.

By direction of the secretary of war, Brevet Major-General A. S. Webb, lieutenant-colonel Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps) will be relieved from duty at the U. S. Military Academy on the 15th of September, 1868, or as soon thereafter as Captain Robert Catlin, Forty-third U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), shall report from detached duty. When the relief has been effected, General Webb will join his regiment.

By direction of the secretary of war, the following named officers are hereby designated for duty at the U. S. Military Academy, and they will be permitted to leave their present stations to enable them to report to the superintendent at West Point by the 28th of August next: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Parsons, captain Fourth U. S. Artillery; First Lieutenant C. E. L. B. Davis, corps of engineers; First Lieutenant Micah R. Brown, corps of engineers; First Lieutenant George G. Greenough, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Charles Shaler, Jr., ordnance department; Second Lieutenant Luigi Lomia, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Brevet Captain R. W. Tyler, first lieutenant Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), in Special Orders No. 60, March 11, 1868, from this office, is hereby extended two months on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Private Henry A. Lindsay, mounted service U. S. Army, now supposed to be at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, is hereby assigned to Company L, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, and will, when a suitable opportunity occurs, be forwarded to his company at Fort Griffin, Texas.

So much of Paragraph 1 of Special Orders No. 58, March 9, 1868, from this office, as granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. Harvey Brown, captain Thirty-second U. S. Infantry, leave of absence for six months, is hereby amended so as to grant him permission to delay reporting to the commanding general of the Military Division of the Pacific until December 14, 1868.

By direction of the secretary of war, Brevet Major M. F. Watson, captain Fifth U. S. Artillery, will at once repair to New York City and report for examination to Brevet Major-General Cooke, President of the Retiring Board, convened by Special Orders No. 449, September 21, 1867, from this office.

By direction of the President, General Orders No. 144, from this office, dated September 27, 1863, dismissing from the service of the United States Major John J. Key, additional aide-de-camp, is revoked, and he is honorably discharged as of the above date.

Private Joseph M. Dickey, general service U. S. Army, now supposed to be at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, is hereby assigned to the Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, and will be forwarded to that regiment with the first detachment of recruits sailing for the Military Division of the Pacific.

Thursday, July 16th.

Leave of absence for six months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is hereby granted Captain F. E. DeCoursey, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, to take effect when there is another officer of his company on duty with it. Permission to go beyond sea is granted by the secretary of war.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major-General August T. Kautz, lieutenant-colonel Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, by telegraphic order of June 13, 1868, from this office, confirmed by Special Orders No. 141, June 15, 1868, from this office, is hereby extended six months, with permission to go abroad.

Leave of absence for thirty days on surgeon's certificate of disability is hereby granted Brevet Captain J. B. Hazelton, first lieutenant, Fourth U. S. Artillery.

By direction of the secretary of war, First Lieutenant George S. L. Ward, Thirty-first U. S. Infantry, will, on the expiration of the leave of absence granted him in Special Orders No. 44, February 21, 1868, from this office, report in person to Major-General Hancock, commanding Military Division of the Atlantic, for duty as aide-de-camp.

By direction of the secretary of war, the pay of Brevet Major T. P. McElrath, captain Fifth U. S. Artillery, will be stopped until he refunds to the post treasury at Fort Monroe, Virginia, three hundred and fifty-five dollars and sixty-eight cents, turned over to him for that purpose by the regimental adjutant Fifth U. S. Artillery, June 8, 1867.

The commanding officer of the Thirty-first U. S. Infantry will, upon the receipt of this order, convene a Board of officers, as prescribed in Paragraph 4, General Orders No. 93, of October 31, 1867, from this office, to examine and report upon the qualifications of First Sergeant Patrick Henry, Company G, Thirty-first U. S. Infantry, for appointment as second lieutenant U. S. Army.

Permission to delay reporting to his regiment for ten days from the expiration of the extension of leave of absence granted him by Special Orders No. 157, July 2, 1868, from this office, is hereby granted Brevet Captain C. E. Hargous, second lieutenant Fortieth U. S. Infantry.

Friday, July 17th.

Captain C. H. Hoyt, assistant quartermaster, will, in addition to his present duties, at once relieve Captain Charles Barnard, assistant quartermaster of Volunteers, in his duties at New Orleans, La.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Ransom, major and quartermaster, will, in addition to his present duties, at once relieve Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund B. Whitman, captain and assistant quartermaster of Volunteers, in his duties at Louisville, Ky.

The change in the station of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel G. L. Gillespie, Jr., captain Corps of Engineers, from Portsmouth, N. H., to Boston, Mass., made by the chief of engineers, with the sanction of the general of the Army, is hereby announced for the information of all concerned.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the superintendent

ent General Recruiting Service will at once prepare detachments of convenient size, to include all recruits of the general service at the several depots, except those who may have been already assigned to regiments and those composing the permanent parties which have been authorized by instructions from this office, and forward them successively, under proper charge, to San Francisco, Cal., where they will be reported to the commanding general Military Division of the Pacific, for assignment to regiments.

Hospital Steward M. W. Stone, U. S. Army, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving, to enable him to accept the appointment of acting assistant surgeon U. S. Army.

Saturday, July 18th.

Second Lieutenant A. B. Gardner, Ninth U. S. Infantry, having performed the duty upon which he was ordered to this city by Special Orders No. 106, July 17, 1868, from headquarters general recruiting service, U. S. Army, New York City, will return, without delay, to his proper station. Mileage for the journey from New York City to Washington, D. C., and return, will be paid by the quartermaster's department.

By direction of the President, and in accordance with Section 26 of the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866, Brevet Brigadier-General Charles F. Ruff, lieutenant-colonel U. S. Army, (retired,) is hereby detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The extension of permission to delay joining his regiment granted Second Lieutenant James D. McBride, First U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 145, June 18, 1868, from this office, is hereby further extended thirty days.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Captain Henry Wagner, first lieutenant Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 126, July 9, 1868, from Headquarters First Military District, is hereby further extended ten days.

The leave of absence granted Captain Wm. B. Lowe, U. S. Army, (retired,) in Special Orders No. 118, June 29, 1868, from Headquarters First Military District, is hereby extended forty days.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant J. S. Rogers, First U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 165, July 13, 1868, from this office, is hereby further extended until September 1, 1868.

By direction of the President, so much of General Court-martial Orders No. 21, dated Headquarters Department of Washington, May 8, 1866, as cashiers from the service of the United States First Lieutenant E. D. Muhlenberg, brevet major Fourth U. S. Artillery, is hereby revoked, and his resignation is accepted instead, as of the above date.

Permission to delay joining his regiment until September 1, 1868, is hereby granted Captain R. McClermont, Forty-first U. S. Infantry.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the commanding general Fourth Military District will, at his discretion, order Brevet Major Joseph G. Crane, captain and commissary of subsistence, chief commissary of that district, to take station at Cincinnati, Ohio, from the 1st of August to the 31st of October, 1868, retaining his present duties, and in addition thereto purchasing and shipping for distribution within that district such subsistence stores as he may find it to the interests of the public service to obtain in that market. At the close of his service at Cincinnati, Major Crane will take post at Memphis, Tennessee, as chief commissary and purchasing and depot commissary of the district composed of the States of Mississippi and Arkansas and the Indian Territory.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major-General D. H. Rucker, assistant quartermaster-general, is hereby relieved from duty as chief Quartermaster Department of the East, and assigned to duty as chief quartermaster of the depot of Philadelphia, Pa.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Colonel F. J. Crilly, captain and assistant quartermaster is hereby assigned to duty as quartermaster of the district and of the post of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major-General Rufus Ingalls, assistant quartermaster-general, will report to Brevet Major-General McDowell, commanding the Department of the East, as chief quartermaster of that department, in addition to his present duties in charge of the depot at New York City.

Monday, July 20th.

By direction of the Secretary of War, leave of absence for sixty days on surgeon's certificate of disability is hereby granted Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Baxter, assistant medical purveyor.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the leave of absence granted Captain E. F. Wenckebach, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, in Special Field Orders No. 10, July 3, 1868, from Headquarters Department of Dakota, is hereby extended six months, with permission to go abroad.

By direction of the Secretary of War, permission to delay reporting to his command for three months after the expiration of the leave of absence granted him in Special Orders No. 109, June 18, 1868, from Headquarters First Military District, is hereby granted Brevet Major-General R. S. Granger, lieutenant-colonel Eleventh U. S. Infantry.

So much of Regimental Orders No. 43, from headquarters Fortieth U. S. Infantry, dated July 13, 1868, assigning Second Lieutenant Louis E. Granger (brevet captain) to Company E, is hereby confirmed.

A Board of Examination having found Brevet Captain A. H. D. Williams, first lieutenant Fifth U. S. Cavalry, "incapacitated for active service, and that said incapacity results from aberration of the mind, caused by sickness incidental to the line of his duty," the President directs that his name be placed on the list of retired officers of that class in which the disability results from long and faithful service, or from some injury incident thereto, in accordance with Sections 16 and 17 of the act approved August 3, 1861.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

THE select committee of the Senate on ordnance frauds, in the army have made a partial report in which they review the conduct of Brevet Major-General Dyer, the chief of the Department, at some length, concluding their report as follows:

Whereas, The committee find that, for evident purposes of concealment, the Chief of Ordnance kept no record in his office of any of these instructions, and that the correspondence thus destroyed was the only official memoranda of the many official acts to which it related, and that these destroyed documents were in fact, in form, and substance, official documents, under which the public business at said armories and arsenals were influenced and controlled. The committee are of opinion that the goal of the public service requires the removal of General A. B. Dyer from the position of Chief of Ordnance, for the reasons indicated in this report, and therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring: That the President be respectfully requested to remove Brevet Major-General A. B. Dyer from the position of Chief of Ordnance in the War Department.

Upon being informed of the report of the committee, General Dyer addressed the following letter to the Secretary of War asking for a Court-martial to investigate the charges against him.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 20, 1868.

Honorable J. M. Schofield, Secretary of War:

SIR: Having learned through the newspapers that Honorable J. M. Howard of the Senate, chairman of the select joint committee on ordnance, made a partial report to Congress, charging me with being corruptly interested in supplying ordnance to the Government; with making numerous and costly experiments, since the war, with arms and projectiles, with a view to my private emolument; with neglecting and misrepresenting useful inventions, and with mutilating and destroying the records of my department and different arsenals, to conceal my operations, I have the honor, respectfully but most earnestly, to ask, in justice to myself and to the Government, that I may be brought to trial before a Court-martial, at an early day, on each and all of the offences charged against me in the report of the select joint committee on ordnance; and that the committee may be requested to assist in preparing and prosecuting the charges; and, inasmuch as the charges against me have been made by a committee of Congress, and have been given to the public through the Press, I beg, in justice to the Court, to myself, to the army and to the country, that the Court may be composed of officers holding the highest rank in the army, and enjoying the confidence of the country—men whose reputations are so high and so well established, that any verdict which they render will be accepted by the country as just and proper, and not to be questioned.

If the duties of the general commanding the army will allow him to serve as president of the Court, I earnestly ask that he may be appointed to the position; and I ask that Lieutenant-General Sherman and Major-Generals Halleck, Meade, Sheridan, Thomas and Hancock may be appointed, with other officers, members of the Court.

I have named these officers because their rank and reputation furnish a guarantee that any verdict which may be rendered by them will be accepted by the country as just, proper and satisfactory.

Conscious of my innocence, I court a fair and full investigation of my official and personal conduct. I seek justice and ask for nothing more.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ASSOCIATION OF RETIRED OFFICERS.

THE following letter is being circulated among the retired officers of the Army:

RICHMOND, VA., July 9, 1868.

SIR: It is proposed to form, of such retired officers of the Army as may favor the project, an association for the purpose of purchasing a sufficient quantity of land in some healthy locality, in proximity to some town or city, of easy access thereto, and building upon said land a certain number of houses, of such style and plan as may hereafter be decided upon, for the use of the members of the association; each house to have attached to it one or more acres of land. It is believed that at the present low price of land in some of the States, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, judiciously and economically expended, a sufficient quantity of land could be purchased, and houses erected thereon, for the accommodation of about fifty officers.

No communion of interest, further than the purchase of the land and the building of the houses, is contemplated; the paramount object being to secure to the retired officers a home when not on duty.

Your views in furtherance of the object contemplated is respectfully invited.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Address Brevet Colonel H. B. Hendershott, U. S. A., Richmond, Va.

SECOND Lieutenant James C. Edgar, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, has been tried before a General Court-martial which convened at San Antonio, Texas, and being found guilty of "Drunkenness on duty," "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," and "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," has been sentenced to be cashiered. The sentence of the Court in this case has been approved by the President, and Lieutenant Edgar accordingly ceases to be an officer of the United States from July 14, 1868.

THE ALCYONE BOAT CLUB.

THE Alcyone Boat Club, of Brooklyn, is one of the most flourishing organizations of amateur oarsmen in the vicinity of the City of New York. Although there are among its members several excellent oars, we believe that no crew of the club as such, has ever entered for a race, because of a provision in its constitution which prohibits regular races, but which does not prevent individual crews from doing good rowing, and making excellent time upon occasion. Their ability in this particular, was fully demonstrated in the recent trip of one of the crews of this club to West Point and back, and of another to Newark, on the fourth of last July.

The Alcyone Club was organized in May, 1859, and now has on its rolls the names of over forty-five members; most of whom take an active interest in aquatic sports. During the summer, the members participate in various pleasure trips and short excursions, while during the winter, they hold frequent meetings of a social character, when they amuse themselves with private theatricals, etc. As the club is very popular among the young men of Brooklyn, quite a number of the first gentlemen of that city have been or are connected with it. The present officers of the club are: President, Wm. A. Starr, Vice-president, Ira L. Beebe; Treasurer, Wm. Q. Colbron; Secretary, Henry M. Evans; Captain, Willis L. Ogden.

The house of the club is almost a year old, and is located on Gowanus Creek, near what is known as Court street, (old Penny Bridge). The dimensions of the house are: 88 feet long by 25 broad; thirty feet of the length being on land and fifty on piles. The interior height is nineteen feet in the clear and twenty-four to the peak of the roof. The house lies nearly east and west, and the entrance is at the western, or shore end. On either side of the entrance are a parlor, 25 feet by 15, and a dressing room 25 feet by 10, containing locker, etc., which are very neatly fitted up with narrow Georgia pine flooring; the sides and ceiling being narrow white pine, which is oiled and varnished. The furniture of the house is black walnut throughout, and all the arrangements for the hoisting, lowering, and stowage of the boats, are of the completest kind; in fact, the house of this club is considered a model of its kind.

The boats of the club are:

Electra, barge, eight oars, 45 feet 2 inches long by 4 feet wide, built by Darling.
Alcyone, barge, eight oars, 40 feet 2 inches long by 4 feet 2 inches broad, built by Newnan & Randall.
Quickstep, shell, four oars, 47½ feet long by twenty inches broad, weight 144 pounds, built by Elliott.
Kelpie, barge, four oars.
Little Darling, double-scutt working boat.
Rambler and *Ripple*, double-scutt wherries, and the *Tanzie* and *Flash*, single-scutt wherries.

On the 16th instant, pursuant to General Orders No. 44, current series, from the Headquarters of the Army, Brevet Major-General Irwin McDowell, brigadier-general U. S. Army, assumed command of the Department of the East, headquarters New York City, corner of Houston and Greene streets. Brevet Captain J. H. Coster, first lieutenant Thirtieth Infantry, is announced as aide-de-camp to the Department commander.

MUSICIAN George W. Bennett, Company C, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, having been released from confinement at Ship Island, Miss., by expiration of sentence, will proceed to Austin, Texas, and report to the acting assistant adjutant-general, District of Texas, for instructions. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

BREVET Major John Tyler, first lieutenant Forty-third Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general of the Fourth Military District, has been ordered to proceed to Washington, D. C., under special instructions from the commanding general, and in returning to District Headquarters has permission to delay twenty days.

BREVET Captain John L. Johnston, first lieutenant and adjutant Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, has been assigned to temporary duty as acting aide-de-camp on the staff of Brevet Major-General Stoneman, commanding First Military District, Department of Virginia, in addition to his other duties.

PERMISSION has been granted Brevet Colonel J. E. Tourtellotte, captain Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry, acting assistant inspector-general of the Fourth District, to take advantage of the leave of absence granted him in Special Orders No. 123, paragraph 4, current series, Headquarters of the Army.

To enable him to settle his accounts as acting assistant quartermaster, at Brownsville, Texas, leave of absence for thirty days, not to go beyond the limits of the District of Texas, has been granted First Lieutenant H. W. Lawton, regimental quartermaster Forty-first Infantry.

COMPANY G, Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry, under command of Second Lieutenant G. H. Cook, arrived at Camden, Arkansas, from Little Rock on the 12th inst.; and Company I, of the same regiment, under Captain A. R. Nininger, left Camden for Little Rock on the 13th inst. The garrison of Camden now consists of Companies H. and G, Twenty-eighth Infantry, Captain Harry M. Smith commanding.

MRS. OLIVIA HOOKER, wife of Major-General Joseph E. Hooker, died on Saturday last at Watertown, N. Y., after a long illness. Mrs. Hooker was the sister of the Hon. William S. Groesbeck. Her death will be deeply mourned by a large circle of friends both in this country and in Europe.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

THE *Wasp* was at Corrientes on the 7th of June.

THE *Penobscot* sailed from Port au Prince on the 23d ult.

CAPTAIN R. Werden has been ordered to duty at Mare Island Navy-yard, Cal.

HARVARD college has conferred the degree of LLD., on Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Davis, U. S. Navy, and Brevet Major-General A. A. Humphreys, U. S. Army.

THE Senate has confirmed the nominations of Lieutenant-Commanders Henry Erben, Jr., and Edward P. McCrea to be commanders in the Navy.

THE European Squadron under command of Admiral Farragut sailed from the Solent on the 19th inst. The flagship *Franklin* with Admiral Farragut on board has gone to Gibraltar, the *Ticonderoga* to Havre, and the *Canandaigua* to Cork.

COMMANDER J. Blakeley Creighton, of the *Oncida*, has written a letter to the Navy Department, describing a hari-kari execution of a Japanese officer, which he attended at the request of our minister, General Van Valkenberg.

REAR-ADMIRAL Thatcher telegraphed the Navy Department July 17th, from Victoria, Vancouver Island, stating that the steamer *Suwanee*, Commander Richard L. Law, was totally lost in Shadwell Pass, V. I., on the 9th inst.

On last Thursday Admiral Farragut received, through the Prince of Wales, who was visiting the American fleet off Cowes, an invitation to visit the Queen. The next day the admiral and principal officer of his fleet proceeded to Osborne House, where the Queen was then stopping, and were received in a most cordial manner by her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and members of the royal court.

THE New York *Evening Post* says it knows of at least one large ship of war in our navy which was built without a single appropriation. An old ship was ordered to be repaired. On examination little more than the keelson was found to be sound. With this small basis to work on, the department managed to keep making repairs until at last it had a new and splendid ship—whose entire cost was charged to the account of "repairs."

THE Navy Department is in receipt of a dispatch from Rear-Admiral C. H. Davis, commanding the South Atlantic Squadron, dated the 20th of June last, stating that he had that day united with Rear-Admiral Ramsay in the celebration of the anniversary of the ascension to the throne of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria. The ships of the squadron were dressed with flags, and the salute was fired from the *Pawnee* in consequence of the painting of the *Guerriere*.

LATER dispatches confirm the news of wreck of the *Suwanee* (not the *Wyoming* as was reported). A San Francisco telegram of the 18th says: The United States steamer *Pensacola* arrived at Victoria, July 15, and will probably proceed immediately to the wreck of the *Suwanee*. One hundred and four officers and men of the wrecked ship had arrived at Victoria by the English war steamer *Sparrowhawk* on the 16th instant. A large portion of the stores were saved. The vessel lies in a good position, and if the weather continues fine the armament may be saved.

THE Secretary of the Navy, in reply to a resolution of Congress, in relation to the discovery, occupation, and character of the midway islands in the Pacific Ocean, says that these islands were discovered by Captain N. C. Brooks, commander of the Hawaiian bark *Gambia*, in July, 1859. In May, 1867, the Secretary of the Navy directed Captain William Reynolds, commander of the steamer *Lackawanna*, to take possession, which he did on the 30th of September last. Captain Reynolds, in his report, describes the harbor as formed very much like Honolulu, as rather more roomy and safe, but with not quite as much depth of water on its bar, which, however, appears to be about eighteen feet. Water was found on the island at a depth of from four to seven feet. The soil will produce a good many kinds of vegetables, and choice fish are found in the vicinity.

THE *Pouhatan* sailed from Valparaiso, May 27th, and after touching at Iquique, Peru, for coals, spent a week each at Arica and at Payta, leaving the latter port June 25th; she reached Panama on the morning of the 2nd July. The following is a list of the officers of the *Pouhatan*, flagship of Rear-Admiral Dalgren, commanding South Pacific Squadron: Captain David McDougall, commanding *Pouhatan*, (first rate). Fleet officers: Fleet Surgeon, Samuel Jackson; Fleet Paymaster, T. H. Looker; Fleet Engineer, W. H. Landin; Fleet Marine Officer, Captain and Brevet Major, W. H. Parker; Flag Lieutenant, G. V. Menzies; Admiral's Secretary, John J. Lyons; Midshipman, Allen G. Prul; Fleet Paymaster's Clerk, John C. Brigham. Ship's Officers: Lieutenant-Commander J. N. Miller, Executive Officer; Lieutenant-Commander Charles McGregor, Navigator and Ordnance Officer; Masters, F. M. Grove and Robert Impey; Acting-Masters, W. H. Mayer, Jr., and Alvin Phinney; Chaplain, W. H. Stewart; Assistant Surgeons, E. D. Martin and W. S. Bowen, Second Lieut. Marines, E. P. Bannin; Midshipmen, Edwin C. Pendleton, Albert Ross, John V. B. Bleeker, Conway H. Arnold, and Edward W. Remy; First Assist. Engineer, P. A. Rearick; Second Assist. Engineers, S. L. Smith, John Pemberton, and R. W. Milligan; Third Assist. Engineers, T. W. Fitch and (Actg.) E. C. Brooks; Captain's Clerk, A. E. Simons; Paymaster's Clerk, John L. Robins; Boatswain, J. S. Sinclair; Carpenter, J. E. Miller; Sailmaker, A. W. Cassell.

COMMANDER Philip C. Johnson has been ordered to Panama, as Fleet Captain of the South Pacific Squadron.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should be invariably addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

THE MONUMENT FOR THE DEAD OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Between four or five years ago, (January 1864,) a circular was issued from West Point by the officers then on duty there, relative to the matter of raising a fund for the purpose of erecting a battle monument to the memory of the dead of the regular army, who had fallen, or should fall in the war then being fought. This circular was, I believe, sent to every regular officer, and as far as I know, no officer omitted to send to the treasurer of the committee the sum suggested.

There were, I believe, many cases in which the officers sent more than the amount requested of them. In the fall of 1864 a dedication service was held with appropriate ceremonies. Since that time I have heard nothing of the further action of the committee. I write this, hoping some member of the committee will be kind enough to inform the contributors, through your columns, as to the progress of the work, and give such other information as would prove interesting to the warm friends of the project. In the circular, the committee request their brother officers to make such suggestions as may tend to forward the purpose in view. Upon this invitation I take the liberty of suggesting that if the funds now in hand be not sufficient to push on the good work as energetically as may be desired, that the matter be brought to the notice of the gentlemen who have entered the service since the war. I presume that but few of these officers are aware of the existence of this project, and they would, I imagine, be only too happy to respond to an invitation to join us and aid in an effort to accomplish that which shall not only be creditable as a work of art, but which shall also show to the world that we forget not our comrades and friends who died so gallantly.

July 15, 1868.

R. L. B.

SWEDISH MILITIA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In the hope that even from this distant quarter something interesting to your readers might be gathered, I venture to write to you. I wish to tell you something about the volunteers, or, as they are called here, the sharpshooters, thinking that possibly a few hints of use, to your Militia particularly, may be found in the tale.

The volunteer movement began here about the same time as in England, and grew speedily in favor. It may be about six or seven years since the first company was formed, and now—I have no official returns at hand—they number more than 30,000, while the whole country has only a little over four millions of inhabitants. It is said that during the last year the interest for the cause has been flagging, and that the number has been rather decreasing than increasing; but if it is so, I think it has been from temporary and local reasons, and not that the general interest has diminished, for I find that new associations are being formed in various parts of the country.

The volunteers are organized into companies and battalions, uniformed (very simply and cheaply, however, at their own expense), and elect their officers. The latter are not called with the usual military titles, but are called platoon, company and battalion commanders. Two to four battalions form a command, the chief of which is called Over-commander, and is appointed by the King. The government is fostering the cause, and a considerable sum is yearly voted by the Parliament to pay for instructors, arms, ammunition, and prizes for marksmanship. The first aim of the volunteers is to acquire skill as marksmen, and much time is devoted to this invaluable practice. A great competition of sharpshooters from all parts of the country takes place every autumn in Stockholm, for which the government, the city, and private associations and individuals give a number of valuable prizes. They drill, of course, a great deal, company as well as battalion drill; but the greatest attention is paid to skirmishing and field duty, such as marching, doing duty as pickets, videttes, attacking and defending defiles, bridges, etc. Wide-awake commanders take, also, much pains to make their men well acquainted with the topography of their immediate neighborhood. Once a year, if possible, they act and drill together with the regular troops.

Every man in Sweden is obliged to serve as a soldier from the age of twenty-one to twenty-five. In time of peace, however, this service consists in nothing but a few weeks' drill. During the first two years, members of volunteer companies are free from this drill. The volunteers, as well as the army, are now being furnished as rapidly as possible with the Remington rifle.

And now is it not barely possible that the Militia of the United States might learn something from these volunteers. Judging from that part of your paper devoted to the National Guard, it appears, at this distance at least, as if the war had done very little to improve this important service. In fact, there appears to be no difference in the system now and before Bull Run. How many of the regimental commanders who have not been schooled in the war, will even know how to march their battalions, outside of the cities, with front, rear and flanks properly protected? Tell a captain that he is expected to defend that hamlet, or this bridge, or yonder cross-road, and ask him how he intends to dispose of his company. How ready will he be to act?

Too much attention is paid to drills and indoor drills, and no time is spent in the field. These field days, which consist in a little battalion drill and a review, are, of course, not worth mentioning. And the worst of this is that both officers and men very soon learn to look upon a proficiency in parade drill as the principle aim of a soldier.

Why is fencing, particularly with the bayonet, so lit-

tle practised? Would not an hour in the evening, of this useful and healthy exercise, in a soldierly point of view, be more valuable to a young man who has spent the day in the shop or office, than five hours at Upton's Tactics? And, before everything, why so little rifle practice? Any one of America's young, intelligent Militia men will in two days learn of drills and evolutions everything that is needed by the best soldier, provided he can shoot, and knows the skirmishing drill, and provided the officers are competent.

These notions may not accord with the ideas about soldiering entertained by many people. I commend them, nevertheless, to the attention of your readers, especially those belonging to the National Guard.

OLD MEMBER OF THE TENTH CORPS.

STOCKHOLM, June 30, 1868.

RANK OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In looking over the "Army Register" of 1867, the other day, my attention was attracted by the list of medical officers on pages 11, 12 and 13. I found the names of a number of medical officers with the rank of captain placed below those with the rank of first lieutenant; this I did not find in any other corps or branch of the service. Please explain to me the reason for this anomaly. Are there any laws or rules for the Medical Department in regard to rank of officers of that department different from those in the rest of the Army?

I ask this question for my individual information. I will suppose the following case: I, a line officer, am in command of a post. Two or more medical officers of the Army report to me for duty. One ranks as captain, the other as first lieutenant. I refer to the "Army Register," and see the name of the first lieutenant placed above that of the captain. I cannot order the captain to report to the first lieutenant for duty.

The first lieutenant claims rank over the captain, because his name is placed above that of the captain on the official list of the "Army Register." This would be embarrassing to any commanding officer. These two medical officers may have been appointed or commissioned on the same date. By referring to the acts of Congress and laws as published in General Orders, I see that "to determine the rank of officers appointed or commissioned on the same day, length of service, either Volunteer or Regular, or both, shall decide the question. Now, Mr. Editor, can you give me any information on this subject, as a case like the one above mentioned may occur to me at any time?

In conclusion, allow me to ask you another question. Does a medical officer who has served five or six years in the Regular Army, rank a medical officer of the same grade who has served over seven years both in the Regular and Volunteer service? On the same occasion I noticed that the assistant surgeons who entered in 1861, '62, '63 and '64, are reported as holding the rank of captain from the date of their original entry into the service; assistant surgeons enter as first lieutenants. Does any law or order exist excepting the above-named classes?

If you will publish this letter, perhaps some of your readers who are informed in these matters, will give me the information I desire.

LONE STAR.

SUNDAY REVIEWS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: To the pertinent observations of one of your correspondents in the JOURNAL of the 18th inst., I beg leave to add a few words, hoping that the attention of the proper authorities may be directed to the subject, and that a "custom of service," however hoary with age, may soon cease to be a reproach to the nation. If I am not misinformed, Sunday inspections and reviews at the Military Academy, and, perhaps, throughout the Army, were abolished by General Cass, when that distinguished patriot, soldier and statesman was at the head of the War Department, under the administration of that illustrious commander, Andrew Jackson, and were not resumed until the Army once more came under the control of a Southern secretary.

The action of General Cass was determined by a thorough knowledge of the character of the soldier and the necessities of the service, and was, moreover, in strict accordance with the moral sense of the people, and with the spirit of our military legislation. In fact, there can hardly be a doubt that this custom of service is in direct and positive antagonism with the second Article of War. In that article "it is earnestly recommended to all officers and soldiers diligently to attend divine service," and to enact such a law when, at the ordinary hour for such "divine service," "officers and soldiers" are called therefrom by an imperious custom of service or regulation, requiring their attendance at a parade, review or inspection, implies a confusion of ideas, or a criminal tampering with sacred things on the part of the Congress of 1866, with which but very few of our public men have at any time been justly chargeable.

Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. There are certain military duties that must be performed on Sunday, but parades, inspections and reviews are not of them. No one can reasonably or seriously affirm that all the purposes of cleanliness, discipline and military instruction cannot be as effectively accomplished by an inspection on Saturday afternoon as by one on the Lord's Day; and it is difficult to understand how the delusion—which, I believe, is the traditional origin of the custom—should have so long prevailed, when so directly opposed to the laws on the subject and the general habits and opinions of the American people. In our State and Federal legislation the Sabbath is recognized as of divine authority. The Secretary of War, as has been seen, at one time prohibited the military desecration of the day; soon after assuming the command, General McClellan enjoined its proper observance upon the entire Army, in a general order which then commended itself to the universal approval of the people; and may it not be hoped that so long as we continue the national affirmation on

our coin, "In God we trust," we may be permitted to show at least one reason for the faith so declared, by recognizing our obligation to the command, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy?"

July 20, 1868.

UMERA.

A PLEA FOR THE INDIANS.

THE following memorial from the United States Indian Commission has been presented to Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled.

Your memorialists, on behalf of the general committee of the United States Indian Commission, beg leave to call the attention of your honorable bodies to the condition and treatment of our Indian tribes. We are the more encouraged to make this appeal, by the humane spirit which has been so distinctly manifested in your recent legislation. The appointment amid the excitement of impending hostilities, of the Peace Commission, and the gratifying results of that commission in averting an apparently inevitable and general Indian war, one year since, afford an assurance of a deep desire to do justice, and a willingness to make sacrifices for that end, which it gives us the most sincere pleasure to acknowledge. It has long been the conviction of the humane among us, that our aboriginal inhabitants have been the victims of great wrongs, cruelties and outrages; but it is only recently that the particular nature, the atrocious character, and the frightful results of these crimes have been brought distinctly before us. The recent reports of the Indian Peace Commissioners, and of the Joint Special Committee of the two Houses of Congress, have, in some degree, disclosed the nature and sources of them; and the disclosure is at once so painful and humiliating, as to call for the most prompt and vigorous measures of redress and remedy, for the reason that it concerns alike the honor and the interest of the nation. We stand charged before the civilized world, by the testimony of our own witnesses, with having been "uniformly unjust to the Indians;" and it is stated by General Sherman and his associate commissioners, that this injustice has been the cause of all the wars which they have waged against us. Among the chief causes of these wars which have entailed the loss of many lives, and been the pretext upon which the people of the United States have been robbed of millions of hard-earned treasure, we enumerate the following:

- 1st. The dissatisfaction of the Indians in consequence of having sometimes been betrayed into the cession of their lands by pretended treaties.
- 2d. The constant failure of the government to fulfill in good faith its treaty obligations with the tribes.
- 3d. The frequent and unprovoked outrages and murders of Indians by soldiers and white citizens.
- 4th. The impossibility of obtaining justice in local courts, or of punishing white criminals, for the reason that the testimony of Indians is not allowed in these courts.
- 5th. The unlawful occupation, by the whites, of lands not ceded nor treated for.
- 6th. The shameful fact, that of all the appropriations made by Congress for their benefit, but a small part ever reaches them.

It is also affirmed, by the same authorities, that the Indian race is becoming not only morally degraded, but also physically undermined, by the most loathsome disease which infests our civilization; that one of the finest physical types of man has already become seriously feeble; and that tribes, originally comparatively pure, are fast sinking into a grossness of vice which threatens their utter extinction. This latter evil, in all its destructive extent, seems to be an inevitable attendant of the presence of our troops in the Indian country. All these and many other disgraceful facts, are attested by respectable officers of the government, by a large number of Indian chiefs, and by many trustworthy private citizens. The unprovoked butchery of several hundred peaceable Indians, chiefly women and children, by Colonel Chivington, as detailed in the official evidence above referred to, is enough to brand with lasting infamy any nation that could suffer it to pass unpunished. Our community was shocked by the action of the British authorities in India, in blowing from their guns the prisoners of war whom they had captured, but their deeds of blood pale before the infamous murders by Chivington, perpetrated under the authority and in the name of the United States! It is not our purpose to dwell unnecessarily upon these sickening recitals, nor to express any doubt of the desire of Congress to deal justly with the feeble remnants of the powerful tribes that once owned and occupied the fair land which we now enjoy. But we respectfully submit that it is our national duty to make such provision as shall ensure the faithful performance of our national obligations. No nation can safely disregard the just claims of even the humblest class of its citizens. The promise made by General Sherman to the Indians, that their rights should be respected, and that they should be justly compensated for the necessary infringement of those rights, found an echo in the hearts of all honorable men. No nation is more sensitive to the claims and obligations of justice than our own; and we are sure that when the true history of the Indian wrongs is laid before our countrymen, their united voice will demand that the honor and the interests of the nation shall no longer be sacrificed to the insatiable lust and avarice of unscrupulous men. The good intentions of Congress toward the Indians, have in great measure been frustrated by the want of honest and faithful agents with sufficient power to control the rapacity of frontier practice. It is the object of the association which we represent, to array on the side of justice and humanity the influence and support of an enlightened public opinion, in order to secure for the Indians that treatment which if in their position we should demand for ourselves. To this end we believe it may be necessary to enlist the services of capable and reliable men, independent of political or party bias, who shall not be remunerated from the public treasury, and who shall have no pecuniary interest to swerve them from the

objects of their appointment. Deeply impressed with the vast importance of our Indian affairs as involving both our national interests and our national honor, we desire respectfully to commend them to the wisdom, the patriotism and the justice of Congress.

Signed by direction and on behalf of the general committee aforesaid:

Howard Crosby, D. D., President; Peter Cooper, Vice-President; Benjamin Tatham, Treasurer; William T. Blodgett; LeGrand B. Cannon; Edward Cromwell, Executive Committee. Vincent Colyer, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF IOWA.

We have received a copy of the annual report of Brigadier-General N. B. Baker, of Iowa, for the period commencing January 1, 1867, and ending January 14, 1868. The report contains a roster of the commander-in-chief, Governor William M. Stone, and staff; a list of corrections of muster-out of officers made under special orders of the War Department; corrections of muster-out of privates as found upon muster-out rolls, etc.; returns and statements of the Adjutant-General, acting as quartermaster-general of ordnance and ordnance stores, etc.; statement of receipts and expenditures in the Quartermaster's Department; Militia returns for 1867. This last subject occupies but a single page of the 114 covered by the report, and consists only of a table showing that there are in the State 119,666 men available for Militia duty. In his report proper, General Baker makes the following remarks upon the Militia law of Iowa:

I have not changed my opinion of the present Militia law since my report of January 1, 1867, in which I stated:

"The present Militia law is almost a dead letter so far as any active Militia is concerned. The activity and energy of those who labored for its organization during the war, has almost entirely disappeared, and this department has not the satisfaction of even receiving the returns which the law requires from the county officers, and is therefore compelled in endeavoring to comply with the requirements of the laws of the United States, to make a very imperfect and unsatisfactory return to the War Department.

I am satisfied that the present Militia law, with the existing feeling of the people of this State, should either be repealed or modified. We certainly ought to have in the State a few well-organized and well-drilled 'active' Militia companies. They may be required in an emergency, and would serve as a nucleus around which Volunteers could rally in case of a 'call' for them. Such companies we can not have under the present law. If the people of this State want a small Militia organization only, that cannot be had unless the law is made more stringent in its provisions, and unless officers and soldiers are properly paid for their service."

If a regiment could be organized in each Congressional District, with companies judiciously scattered over the limits of each district, under laws which compelled company drills for a sufficient number of days that would make the members of the organization skilled in the handling of arms and proficient in company-movements, and a regimental-muster once in each year for regimental drill and evolutions, we should soon find organizations of which we should be proud, emulation for superiority in the qualities that would make good soldiers, a body of men ready to move effectually and promptly when an emergency demanded, and, as before stated in relation to well-drilled companies, the nucleus around which Volunteers could rally in case of greatest dangers to the State or nation, and instructors who could educate the new recruits for new regiments.

To do this, the companies should be compelled to drill at least ten days in each year, and the regimental-muster should continue at least three days. The officers should be selected from our experienced veterans of the late war, and officers and soldiers should be armed and equipped by the State, and should be well paid for their time and services. A tax of one dollar on each voter in the State would pay all the expenses of such organizations, provided the minimum of the companies was fixed at a low rate.

It is useless to urge upon a portion of the people of this State the importance of maintaining an active and efficient Militia, and ask them to expend ten or fifteen days each year in that service without compensation. If the State requires a thoroughly-drilled, respectable and efficient Militia, it can, in my opinion, only be obtained by proper compensation to the members who compose the organizations. It has been hoped that Congress would have acted in this matter long since, under the provision of the United States Constitution "to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the Militia;" but as the remembrance of our late great danger is gradually becoming only mere history, and no warning to a large number of our people, there is a strong probability that we shall hear no more from Congress until some other danger threatens, and we find ourselves almost as unprepared to act as many of the States were at the beginning of the Rebellion—without arms, without equipments, without organizations, and without discipline.

Some will object to the plan I have proposed, on account of its expense; but it is the opinion of many statesmen and soldiers, that if the State Militia had been properly organized at the North at the commencement of the Rebellion, and larger forces, properly drilled and efficiently armed, and under the command of good officers, could have been moved to the front without such delay as did occur, the Rebellion would have been crushed in a very short period, and immense sums of money and rivers of blood would have been saved to the nation.

ARMY PERSONAL.

BREVET Major-General W. L. Elliott, Lieutenant-colonel First Cavalry, has assumed command at Fort Vancouver, W. T.

BREVET Colonel Elmer Otis, major First Cavalry, has assumed command of the District of Owyhee, headquarters Fort Boise, Idaho.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days has been granted Brevet Major-General Richard Arnold, captain Fifth U. S. Artillery.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days has been granted Chaplain Charles Cole, U. S. Army, serving in the Department of the Missouri.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days has been granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. McGonigle, captain and assistant quartermaster U. S. Army.

BREVET Brigadier-General M. D. Hardin, major Forty-third U. S. Infantry, is announced as acting judge-advocate of the Department of the Lakes.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days has been granted Brevet Major Eugene Carter, captain Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

By direction of the Secretary of War, officers temporarily serving as signal officers shall be, and shall be styled acting signal officers.

THE Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation from New Orleans to Fort Pike, La., for Private John Thomas, Company I, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry.

SECOND Lieutenant H. R. Anderson, Sixth Infantry, is announced as aide-de-camp on the staff of Brevet Major-General Ed. R. S. Canby, commanding Second Military District, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

FIRST Lieutenant Henry Jackson, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, acting chief engineer Department of the Missouri, will proceed to Fort Hays, Kas., on duty connected with that department.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply to the adjutant-general of the Army for an extension of twenty days, has been granted to Second Lieutenant H. F. Winchester, Sixth Cavalry.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon A. H. Mann, U. S. Army, has been ordered to proceed without delay to Little Rock, Ark., and report to the commanding officer and surgeon-in-chief Sub-District of Arkansas for duty.

THE Quartermaster's Department will furnish Private Alfred Page, Third U. S. Infantry, clerk at Headquarters Department of the Missouri, transportation from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Hays and back.

THE leave of absence for twenty days granted Second Lieutenant Albert L. Myer, Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 105, current series, Headquarters Department of Washington, has been extended ten days.

BREVET Major-General S. S. Carroll, Lieutenant-colonel Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, acting assistant inspector-general Military Division of the Atlantic, has been ordered to proceed to make an inspection of Fort Adams, R. I.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, based on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Fifth Military District, has been granted to Captain Edward Collins, Seventeenth Infantry.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days to go beyond the limits of the Fourth Military District, with permission to apply to the War Department for an extension of forty days has been granted First Lieutenant John S. Appleton, Nineteenth Infantry.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days to go beyond the limits of the Fourth Military District, with permission to apply to the War Department for an extension of thirty days, has been granted Second Lieutenant W. O. Cory, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry.

BREVET Colonel J. B. Kiddoo, Lieutenant-colonel Forty-third U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from duty at Headquarters Department of the Lakes, and will proceed to Fort Brady, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and assume command of the post.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days to go beyond the limits of the Fourth Military District, with permission to apply to the War Department for an extension of forty days, has been granted Second Lieutenant S. C. Vedder, Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days to go beyond the limits of the Fourth Military District, with permission to apply to the War Department for an extension of forty days, has been granted Brevet Captain Charles B. Hall, U. S. A., second lieutenant Twenty-eighth Infantry.

BREVET Brigadier-General N. B. McLaughlin, captain Fourth U. S. Cavalry, commanding at Grand Ecore, La., in addition to his present duties, has been assigned to temporary duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

BREVET Brigadier-General George P. Ihrie, paymaster U. S. Army, has been ordered to proceed, without delay, to Leavenworth City, Kansas. On his arrival at Leavenworth City, he will report in person to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Hunt, chief paymaster of the Department of the Missouri, and by letter to department headquarters.

BREVET Major W. J. L. Nicodemus, captain Twelfth U. S. Infantry, acting assistant inspector-general at Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, has been ordered to proceed to make inspections of Forts Porter and Niagara in the Department of the East, and Forts Wayne, Gratiot, Brady, Mackinac and Wilkins in the Department of the Lakes.

THE following is a transcript from the register of officers at Headquarters Fifth Military District for the week ending July 13, 1868: Richard Robins, captain

Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry; F. T. Bennett, captain Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major-General James A. Mower, colonel Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry; H. F. Winchester, second lieutenant Sixth U. S. Cavalry; Z. A. Bliss, major Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry.

SECOND Lieutenant Isaac N. Walter, Company G, Sixth Cavalry, having been promoted to be first lieutenant, vice Tolman, promoted, which carries him to Company D, has been relieved from duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana, pursuant to instructions contained in a letter from the adjutant-general of the Army, of date July 2, 1868, and will proceed to join the company to which he has been promoted, serving in the District of Texas.

THE following is a list of officers reporting at Headquarters Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for the week ending July 11, 1868: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. McGonigle, assistant quartermaster Quartermaster's Department, July 7, 1868, reporting from special service; Second Lieutenant Walter Howe, Fourth U. S. Artillery, July 11, 1868, returning from leave of absence; Brevet Major-General L. C. Easton, department quartermaster-general Quartermaster's Department, July 11, 1868, by order of Lieutenant-General Sherman.

SECOND Lieutenant James D. McBride, First U. S. Cavalry, has prepared a chart of the signatures of the senators who voted for and against the impeachment of President Johnson, which he proposes to have lithographed. The chart is of neat but simple design, having a fancy heading, executed with the pen, beneath which are arrayed the autographs of the thirty-five gentlemen who voted Guilty and under these again the signatures of those who voted Not Guilty. The chart is an interesting reminiscence of the impeachment trial and will doubtless have an extended sale.

BREVET Captain Redmond Tully, first lieutenant First U. S. Artillery, was recently tried before a General Court-martial which convened in New York City, and found guilty of "neglect of duty and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," and was sentenced "to be suspended from rank, command and pay proper for the period of six months, and during the time of his suspension to be confined to the limits of his post." Brevet Major-General Sherman, commanding Department of the East, has remitted the sentence in this case, and ordered that Captain Tully be released from arrest and resume his sword.

By direction of General Grant, Major H. A. Allen, Second Artillery, will turn over the command of the post on San Juan Island to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Grey, captain Second Artillery. Major H. A. Allen, Second Artillery, will proceed to Fort Stevens, Oregon, and relieve Brevet Brigadier-General J. C. Tidball, major Second Artillery, from the command of the District of Astoria. Brevet Brigadier-General J. C. Tidball, on being relieved from his present command, will proceed to Fort Kodiak, Alaska, and take command of that post, and also of the District of Kenay, which will consist of Forts Kenay and Kodiak.

A GENERAL Court-Martial was appointed to meet at Greenville, Louisiana, on Monday, the 20th day of July, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Brigadier-General W. M. Graham, captain First Artillery; Brevet Major Placidus Ord, first lieutenant First Infantry; Brevet Captain Charles D. Viole, first lieutenant First Infantry; Brevet Captain B. S. Humphrey, first lieutenant First Artillery; First Lieutenant Thomas Dry, First Infantry; Second Lieutenant Geo. W. Roby, First Infantry; Second Lieutenant Matthew Markland, First Infantry. Second Lieutenant L. O. Parker, First Infantry, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-Martial was ordered to convene at the post of Little Rock, Ark., at 10 o'clock A. M., the 17th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court—Brevet Major-General Richard Arnold, captain Fifth U. S. Artillery; Brevet Captain G. V. Weir, first lieutenant Fifth U. S. Artillery; Brevet Captain Joseph Keefe, first lieutenant Fifth U. S. Artillery; Captain J. H. Patterson, Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry; Captain A. R. Nininger, Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant John Harold, Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Richard Vance, Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry. Second Lieutenant Asa T. Abbott, Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Griffin, Texas, on Monday, July 27, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Second Lieutenant D. C. McIntyre, Sixth Cavalry, and such other persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Colonel S. B. Hayman, lieutenant-colonel Seventeenth U. S. Infantry; Captain Malcolm McArthur, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry; Captain A. R. Chaffee, Sixth U. S. Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon Henry McEldey, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Adam Kramer, Sixth U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant H. M. Kendall, Sixth U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Robert Cairns, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry. Brevet Major G. M. Bascom, first lieutenant Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, judge-advocate.

In compliance with General Order No. 9, Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, dated San Francisco, Cal., March 18, 1868, Brevet Major-General Jeff. C. Davis on the 11th of April assumed command of the Department of Alaska, with headquarters at Sitka, Alaska Territory. The following-named officers are announced as composing, for the present, the department staff: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Weeks, captain quartermaster's department, chief quartermaster and chief commissary of subsistence; Assistant Surgeon A. H. Hoff, U. S. Army, medical director; Brevet Captain Samuel B. McIntire, first lieutenant Second U. S. Artillery, aide-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant-general; Second Lieutenant E. G. Fast, Second U. S. Artillery, engineer and ordnance officer.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

THE *Moniteur* announces: "The Emperor Napoleon has hastened to express his acquiescence in the proposition of Russia, which tends to prohibit the use of explosive bullets." The Russian minister of war has given his reasons at some length against the adoption of explosive bullets, such as have lately been invented in France. He says that explosive balls have yet only been introduced into European armies for the purpose of destroying the enemy's powder magazines or wagons, and that such balls will not explode except when striking against a hard substance, but that experiments have been made in Russia and other states with bullets which explode without caps, and on encountering moderately soft substances; that the Russian government has decided on supplying only non-commissioned officers of battalions and companies of sharpshooters with balls of the former class, but that, if other governments will do the same, Russia is prepared to renounce these also. As to bullets made to explode within the human body, the minister, in moderate language, condemns them as too barbarous for adoption, and protests against the wanton cruelty of causing intense agony by a bullet blown into ten or more pieces, and a quantity of fulminating matter within an unfortunate man's body. The humane proposal of the Russian Minister is so well fitted for popular acclamation that it is doubtful if any government will risk the odium of being the first to adopt so barbarous a projectile.

THE Paris correspondent of the London *Army and Navy Gazette* says: Marshal Niel created quite a sensation a couple of days ago in the Chamber of Deputies, and the hair of each individual deputy stood on end when he described the murderous effect of the Chassepot as exhibited at Chalons. The ground over which the troops fired was dry and chalky, and the marshal declared that from the dust kicked up by the bullets it was clear that over a distance of about 1,000 yards it would be impossible for anything to live. This information was vouchsafed to the Chamber in consequence of a proposition to cut down the effective of the army. The Marshal desired to show that no time had been wasted at Chalons, and that instruction was necessary. The effective strength of the French army is fixed, as you are aware, at 400,000 men, but, in consequence of furloughs being granted, the real strength at present is only 370,000 men, and the Chamber has now decided on a further reduction of 7,500. The committee on the Budget also wanted to dock the army of 3,000 horses, to be lent out to farmers. This proposition was successfully resisted by Marshal Niel, who seemed quite hurt that the Chamber should presume to question the correctness of his views. In contesting that he could not spare horses from the artillery, Marshal Niel observed that other armies possessed three guns per 1,000 men, while the French army had only two guns. The Chamber decided that the Marshal should keep his horses.

M. ARSON has sent to the French Academy of Sciences a second paper on his system of neutralizing magnetic influences on board iron ships, and recommended experiments to be made on the iron advice-boats now constructing in the French harbors. As these boats are being built by sections, nothing would be easier than to introduce plates of copper between them, and to use brass rivets, whereby the magnetic forces, neutralizing each other, would cease exercising any action on the needle. M. Treves wrote to say that he had communicated to the minister of marine a new plan for the construction of the mariner's compass. The binnacle is to be of thick copper, and under each rose a thick horizontal plate of the same metal is to be placed; M. Treves having ascertained that copper exercises an influence on the needle by deadening its oscillations.

FROM the Pontifical military almanac it appears that in the Papal army there are 8 generals, 24 chaplains, and 704 officers, thus divided as to nationalities—464 Italians, 129 French, 59 Swiss, 19 Germans, 20 Belgians, 9 Dutchmen, and 4 English.

A BRITISH War Office return shows that since January 1, 1864, four major-generals and seventeen colonels of the Royal Artillery have retired on £600 a year; and also one major-general and ten colonels of the Royal Engineers. The ages of these officers varied from forty-eight to seventy-four.

THE young Duke of Edinburgh, the sailor prince, is about to contest with his mother the field of royal authorship. A London firm will soon publish an account of his visit to the Cape and Australian colonies, illustrated by sketches taken during the cruise. A very graphic and interesting account of the elephant hunt at the Cape, we are told, has been contributed for the work by his Royal Highness himself.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1868.

The Editor of the JOURNAL will always be glad to receive, from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movement of vessels and troops and of all military and naval events.

In directing a change in the address of a paper, care should be taken to give the previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly, in advance, at the office where received.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year, should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartersmaster's, Paymaster's, or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH.

MORE INDIAN TROUBLES.

A PRETTY commentary on the prophets and psalmists of "Peace upon the Plains," comes in the last batch of massacres, and the menace of approaching war. Instead of letting our troops take the Indians in hand, and whip them once thoroughly, we have had, of late, piteous appeals to "conquer by kindness." The peace societies, who meet annually to deputize clergymen troubled with bronchial complaints to go, at the society expense, to Berlin and Paris and St. Petersburg, and there "labor" with BISMARCK and NAPOLEON III. and GORTSCHAKOFF, have also kindly taken in hand the red men. They beseech Congress to let them manage the savages; to distribute gratuitous powder and ball, to give the "poor Indian" whiskey for his wounds, and salaried teachers for his "untutored mind." Congress prefers to hear the pipings of these benevolent preachers from Connecticut and Pennsylvania, rather than to listen to the stern advice of experienced soldiers. Indeed, these latter it turns out of employment, on the ground that their occupation is gone.

While Congress, on the one hand, has been doing nothing to promote peace among the Indians by ratifying the commissioners' treaties, it has, on the other, been doing much to provoke war, by reducing our fighting force. Last year, the Peace Commissioners made terms of the most lenient character with many of the tribes, and called on Congress to pursue the same path. Instead of this, Congress has done nothing, and affairs on the Plains have become more unsettled than ever. The Indians, meanwhile, have observed that their tentative and experimental depredations, this spring, were made with comparative impunity—officers not desiring, while the Indian treaties thus hung by the eyelids, to use more force than necessary, or to treat the savages as in a state of war. The neighborhood of Fort Larned seems to have become of late one of serious hostilities. The representatives of the Indian tribes assembled near that post to receive their annuities, became incensed at Colonel WYNCOOP's withholding, by order, the arms and ammunition (on account of late depredations), and, alleging that this was a violation of the treaty, declared they would fight. Accordingly, all the troops in the neighborhood are prepared for action; the troops at Fort Ellsworth have been concentrated at Fort Larned, and hostilities are very threatening. A lieutenant and five men are reported killed, and some trains captured.

Is it too late to learn, or rather to practise upon, a lesson which ought to have been learned before—that the first thing to do with the Indians is to thrash them, and then afterward to "be kind" to them? Had we followed out this policy long ago, accepting the gage of battle they threw down, we should not now be trembling on the brink of future wars. Never were terms more magnanimous offered to the Indians than those of last year. Were it possible to predicate disgrace of an affair so essentially practical, we should add that we had almost disgraced ourselves by our concessions.

There was not one ultimatum which the Indians presented, to which, after much protesting that we would do nothing of the sort, we did not come. Our "big chiefs" smoked and parleyed with theirs. Ours told theirs that unless they yielded to our demands we should extirpate them; but we conceded all they asked. They told us to abandon our new road, to call off our troops, haul down our flag, dismantle our forts, and retreat. We blushed at the suggestion and refused—but we did it. They set conditions precedent to our favorite reservation plans, without which they would not accept it. We answered that the Indians must first be "reserved," and then we would do all they asked—but they carried their point. They demanded powder and ball as coolly as though they had not used them to shoot down our soldiers and settlers—and, though we resented it, they got them. Surely it has not been for want of a spirit of concession on our part that they are still in trouble.

The truth is, that we have made a great mistake in not giving the Indians one good thrashing. They should be made to feel our power, and respect it, and then alone they will not interpret leniency as weakness. Half-civilized as they are, they are to be treated something after the manner of children, who appreciate kindness best when they have been made to feel that severity might as easily be employed. The Indians have been guilty of petty depredations all spring; they have been doing pretty much as they liked with ranches, mails, and trains, though taking their liberties in a petty way. But now they seem to clamor more loudly, misinterpreting their late impunity.

We fear that the only thing that will satisfy the Indians is a sound whipping. We have hitherto allowed them to make and maintain an assumption which has no basis of justice, namely, that their nomadic customs are to be respected. They have insisted on their right to roam over the roads which civilization needs, and to preserve their unhappy hunting-grounds where modern improvement desires to till and to build. The idea that a tribe of Indians has a "natural right" to more than it can occupy and take care of, is not susceptible of defence. We have yielded it, however, hitherto. We fear now that nothing will content the Indians but fighting. They are like spoiled children. "Charles, Charles," said a fond mother to her offspring who had been blubbering consecutively for half an hour, "why will you keep up that bellowing? Will nothing satisfy you? What do you want?" "Boo-hoo-hoo," responds the hopeful youth, "boo-hoo-hoo, I've got the beller-ache. That's what I want." The Indians have got a "beller-ache" for fighting, and so long as they keep a stomach for that thing, that's what they want, and nothing else will satisfy them. We must make a stand at some point, no matter where, and insist on our position. And we hope that if war should come, that no mawkish sentimentality on the Atlantic coast will hold back our troops, from giving these wild, lawless marauders and murderers the punishment they deserve. All who are willing to come in to the reservations, or to keep the peace out of the reservations, may be suffered to do so. But war should be prepared for those who do nothing but wage war. At present some of them go on the maxim that a white man has no rights which an Indian is bound to respect.

WE notice that the Committee on Naval Affairs have been directed to inquire into the legality and regularity of the purchase of certain planing and riveting machines, CAMERON pumps, and tools and machinery generally, by Chief Engineer THEODORE ZELLER, U. S. N., now Engineer at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

Our impression is, that if this investigation is thoroughly made, and the Committee are not put on to a wrong scent by the adroit tactics of the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy, some startling developments will be brought to light.

But although what has been done in pump and tool line at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, is, after all, a mere flea bite, the Navy will, nevertheless, welcome any exposure of wrong doing in this branch.

of the service, no matter how small, as it will be looked upon as the harbinger of better times. Suppose the investigating Committee were to look into the "regularity and legality" of the vast sums that have been expended, under the direction of the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, for tools, shops, and machinery in the various Navy-yards; an expenditure totally unwarranted, and only entered into with the view of turning our Navy-yards into manufactories of marine engines, to the detriment, not only of the Navy by foisting outrageously-planned machinery upon it, but dealing also a serious blow to the mechanical industry of the country. Suppose the Committee should glance at that pile of iron and brass standing in the Washington Navy-yard—a duplicate of the engines of those useless nondescripts, the *Wampanoag* and *Ammonoosuc*—a pile of polished iron which cost over half a million dollars, and which will as certainly go into Mr. ISHERWOOD'S expensively-cultivated garden, the "scrap heap," as it at present encumbers the Washington Yard. For no one can be insane enough to suppose that any naval administration will hereafter be so foolish as to order an expensive hull to be built only to be ruined by carrying about such a wretched specimen of marine engineering.

The "CAMERON pump" business is, as we have said, a mere bagatelle, simply a little flyer, whereby somebody might turn an honest penny. This pump was invented, and owned in part, by the late Mr. SEWELL, a former "Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering," and is it not perfectly right and proper that contractors should be compelled to put these pumps in naval vessels? If the owner of the pump oil its progress with "palm oil," does that affect the merits of such a wonderful contrivance?

Then, again, there is the MARTIN Patent Boiler and the SEWELL Patent Surface Condenser, to say nothing of certain other patent rattle-traps, to which the Investigating Committee might turn their attention; but, after all, they had better confine themselves to the tools and pump enterprise; because, if they branch out it will take them till the middle of next July to probe the patent condenser, boiler, and other little enterprises of the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

It is unfortunate for the country at large that the lessons of the last war have been already forgotten, and that so many of our national legislators fail to appreciate the necessity of a suitable military establishment in peace as well as in war. The number of soldiers and sailors which a country should constantly maintain bears a direct ratio to its territory and population; and any reduction of this force below the proper standard is not the part of true economy or wise statesmanship.

Although we do not now propose to go into a calculation of the exact number of armed men and vessels needed, we hold it to be self-evident that a standing Army of twenty, or even thirty thousand men is not sufficient either for the dignity or necessities of this country, providing that there is no comprehensive system for the organization of the citizen-soldiery of the various States.

Not long since we called attention to the fact that the State of Ohio was, so to speak, without a Militia, and as the report of the Adjutants-General of the various States are received we find that they are all similarly situated. In fact, with the exception of the States of New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland, and, perhaps, Rhode Island and New Jersey, it may be safely asserted that no one of the States of the Union has an organized Militia at all proportionate to its territory or population. To be unarmed is, as the world is constituted, but to invite attack, while an ability to fight is generally effective in keeping off assailants, as most nations, while willing to prey on those which are weaker than themselves, will not readily annoy those who are more powerful. It is not our present purpose to argue against any reduction of the Army, but to again call attention to the necessity of compelling the several States to organize a Militia force commensurate with their extent and population. A small standing Army is desirable in a large State only when it also has a well-armed and disciplined body of citizen sol-

diers; and the development of this portion of the military establishment of the State should proceed *pari passu* with the reduction of the regular forces.

These facts are too plain to need argument, but they are not generally understood, or we would always hear of some project for increasing the Militia whenever a reduction of the Army is talked of. Officers of the Army and Navy should be more particular to collect facts and statistics, which will convince the people that the amount of money expended each year for the support of the land and sea forces is a part of true national economy, and that the number of officers and men in either service should be dependent upon the territory and commerce of the country, and not upon the whim of this or that political party. In efforts at economy it is natural enough that those who have comparatively little political influence should first feel the pruning knife, but it is worth while to inquire if we are really making an ultimate saving by cutting down one necessary branch of the government without supplying its place by a suitable substitute. As we cannot do without a military establishment, respectable in numbers as well as organization, let Congress, whenever it decides to cut down the Army, also pass measures which will stimulate or call into life a militia organization in every State of the Union.

THE great Wednesday's boat race at Worcester, though not formally set down as a match for the championship of the United States, was such in effect. The WARD Brothers have long been the champions among professional oarsmen, and it may be claimed with some probability that they are also the champions of the world. The Harvards, in like manner, have long been the champions, not only among collegians, but among all amateurs. It only remained to match these two famous crews against each other. This has now twice been done, and in both cases the WARDS have come off victorious. The latter, therefore, are rightfully entitled to the boating championship of America—unless, indeed, the St. John's crew, which won the international regatta prize, and with whom the WARDS a match is now talked of, be excepted. The first race between the WARDS and the Harvards took place on the Fourth of July, on the Charles River, over a fair course, and was won by the former, beating the Harvards six lengths—time not remarkable. This second run at Worcester has resulted the same way, being closely contested, however, from start to close, the boats being seldom or never two lengths apart, and the WARDS winning but by two lengths, and about twelve seconds. The time made by the WARDS is the shortest on record, and is truly magnificent—three miles, including a turn, in seventeen minutes and forty and a half seconds. The time of the Harvards is also splendid—seventeen minutes and fifty-two seconds—and if the crew, which, with one exception, holds together another year, improve as much in future as during the past year, no doubt it may safely challenge the present champions. This splendid match shows, also, that if the Harvards had rowed the Oxforas, also amateurs, this year, they would have put that crew to its utmost mettle. The WARDS are probably more than a match for the Oxforas, as they are professional boatmen, in the full vigor of life, averaging much older than the Harvards, and have rowed together in boat races for ten years. The annual match between Harvard and Yale has not come off at the time of penning these lines.

WE have received a copy of the statutes relating to the army of the United States, as consolidated by the commission appointed for that purpose. It is merely a revision of the various acts of Congress now in force, which have been arranged, simplified and consolidated and are now submitted in printed form for the action of Congress.

BREVET Major George E. Scott, captain Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, died suddenly in Washington, of apoplexy, on Thursday evening, the 17th inst. Major Scott was a native of Waterford, New York, and was about forty-eight years of age at the time of his decease. He served gallantly in the field as an officer of Wisconsin Volunteers during the Rebellion, but in the third

year of the war he was ordered to duty at the War Department, where he remained until the day of his decease, performing with ability the duties of his position. His remains were taken to Waterford for interment.

CONGRESS.

THE probabilities of any legislation this session for the reduction of the Army are very much lessened by the passage in the Senate of a substitute for the House Army bill. The differences between the two houses are so radical that it is hardly likely that they can be settled before adjournment.

The Senate bill in its first section, reduces the army to thirty regiments of infantry, eight of cavalry, and four of artillery. Three of the infantry regiments to be colored troops, and three of veteran reserve, and one cavalry regiment to be colored. The second section authorizes the President to muster out the residue, and directs that no further enlistments be made, until the army shall be reduced to 30,000. The third section provides for the honorable discharge of all the bands in the service except that at the Military Academy. The fourth designates the mode of carrying this act into effect. The work is to be done by the Secretary of War, who is to appoint a Board of officers to designate the officers to be retained, and to submit to Congress at its next session their names and the plan determined upon. By section five it is provided that vacancies in the places of commissioned officers shall be left unfilled until the reduction is made; and by section six the grades of regimental commissary in cavalry regiments, commissary sergeants, hospital steward, and veterinary surgeon are abolished, and the number of corporals in each company reduced to four. Section nine authorizes the Secretary of War to deliver to the Governor of each State a number of Springfield rifled muskets, with accoutrements, not exceeding 1,000 for each Congressional District.

The Senate passed the bill relating to pensions which construes the pension law to give the preference to the representatives of the deceased and unmarried soldiers and sailors in the following order; First, the mother; secondly, the father; third, the orphan brothers and sisters. It authorizes pensions to persons disabled in the time of peace while in the service. The inmates of charitable institutions are not debarred from receiving pensions.

The joint resolution for the restoration of Commander HUGHES of the United States Navy, from the retired to the active list was passed.

A bill to authorize the sale of the arsenal property and grounds at St. Louis and Liberty, Missouri, and giving certain portions thereof, amended by a provision for a monument to the late General NATHANIEL LYON, was passed.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, inclosing a copy of a letter from Brigadier-General DYER, chief of ordnance, dated July 20, 1868, asking a trial by court-martial for the offences imputed to him in the recent report of the Joint Committee on Ordnance.

The report of the Committee of Conference in the Indian Appropriation bill was adopted. This bill as passed is in accordance with the plans and purposes of the Indian Peace Commission, to provide the Indians with permanent homes, a higher civilization and protection from outrage. The money to be expended in the Indian country is, by the bill, made subject to the inspection and approval of Lieutenant-General W. T. SHERMAN, as commander of the Military Division of the Mississippi, and a member of the Indian Peace Commission.

The bill granting a pension to the widow of Brigadier-General WALLACE, was passed.

The Senate laid on the table the nominations of General MCCLERNAND to be minister to Mexico, and General ROSECRANS to be minister to Spain. The objection made to the confirmation of the latter nomination was that the post was already well filled by the Hon. JOHN P. HALE. If General ROSECRANS had been nominated to Mexico he would in all likelihood have been confirmed.

The House passed a joint resolution providing that in all cases where private soldiers served out their term of enlistment and were honorably discharged from the service, the Secretary of War shall, on application of the party, remove any charge of desertion that may stand on the roll against such soldier where there has not been conviction for desertion by court-martial.

The Senate's amendment to the House bill providing for the sale of the arsenal grounds at St. Louis and Liberty, Missouri, were concurred in. The report of the Committee of Conference on the Invalid Pension appropriation bill, the point of disagreement having been upon the disposition of the Naval Pension fund, was agreed to.

A petition was presented from officers of the Army praying for the passage of a bill to equalize the pay of officers, and to establish the pay of enlisted soldiers.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

ITALIAN TROOPS.

PRIVATE Sawin, of the Massachusetts Volunteers, whose Mexican Campaigns have been immortalized in the Biglow papers, attributed his enlistment to his irresistible predilection for cocktails; which, by an association of ideas, led him to follow the recruiting-sergeant, "Cos he wore a cocktail onto his hat." The inference to be drawn from this historical fact in connection with the Italian army is, that Mr. S. could never have resisted the attractions of the celebrated corps of the Bersaglieri, or Italian light infantry, for of their exterior, a most remarkable amount of cocktail is certainly the striking characteristic. Their uniform—a dark blue tunic and trousers—is simple, and of easy cut, but the hat we should regard as simply unsupportable, being something between a fireman's helmet and a sailor's tarpaulin, cocked extremely on one side, and weighed down with an enormous plume, to which, at least a dozen chancellors must have contributed their caudal honors. I have just returned from a visit to the Eighth battalion in barracks, to whose commanding officer I was favored with an introduction, through the politeness of General La Marmora. Company and skirmish drill, bayonet fencing, and single-stick play, were gone through with for my edification; after which, an inspection of quarters, kitchens, hospital, etc., prepared with as much care as if they expected me to report all objects to head-quarters, or as if I were suspected of being "somebody in disguise."

The Bersaglieri, as many of your readers are aware, constitute the light troops, *par excellence* of the Italian army, and are as much a *corps d'élite*, as the Guards of the English or French. Their gymnastic education is the object of the greatest attention, though I have been told by English residents that the physical strain to which they are subjected, is too severe, and sooner or later break them down. Their habitual march step is almost in double-quick time,—too rapid, in my opinion for a walk, as it certainly appears to be attended with greater exertion than the double itself. The quick-step of the French chasseurs is elastic, springy, and suggestive of reserved force, whereas, the exaggerated rapidity of the Bersaglieri certainly seems to imply a tension of muscle that could not long be supported. There is said to be a great deal of *esprit de corps*, or pride of organization in their ranks, and the men hold with the greatest tenacity to all the peculiarities, whether of drill or uniform, by which they are distinguished from the line. Their remarkable cocktail headpiece is said to occupy the first place in their affections. They present arms with the piece inclined across the body, at nearly the angle of our *arms port*, and in a marching salute, pieces are carried at a horizontal trail, instead of being brought to the shoulder; that is to say, the trail is their position of respect upon the march when one is to be assumed; but I have observed that both here and in France, what is called the field review is almost universal in which, although the officers' salute, the troops do not come to the shoulder, but pass the reviewing officer at a "slope," or "right-shoulder-shift." This fashion, I hope we shall not adopt. It is as easy to come to the shoulder a few paces before passing the camp-color, than the failure so to assume the position of respect has, in American eyes, a most slovenly and unmilitary appearance. To see a regiment which scrupulously comes to a shoulder for every corporal's guard turn out in the street, yet defile in front of the Emperor and staff with bayonets in the air, seems certainly little in accordance with the consistency of military etiquette. A few days since, I betook myself to the "Cascine," at 5 A. M., in order to witness field manoeuvres by the two brigades comprising the present garrison of Florence. The skirmishing by the Bersaglieri was very good; the company and file-firing of some regiments excellent; but the artillery firing and evolutions struck me as slow and awkward. Certainly, I have seen volunteer batteries in the army of the Potomac change front, and open fire to right, left, and rear, in little more than the time which was here taken to come once into battery and load for action. The cavalry made one or two quite imposing charges on the imaginary foe, but whether the lance and pistol would amount to much against the breech-loading carbine and sabre, seems doubtful. According to our ideas, the lance is about as obsolete for active service, as would be the halberd of the harlequin guards of the Pope; a weapon which, without the French chasseur in the background, would hardly avail to hold the Garibaldian red shirts long in check. I see, by the way, that some count, condemned to death by the Pontifical Government for having commanded one of Garibaldi's battalions, has had his sentence commuted through the instances of the French Legation, to hard labor (*travaux forcés*) for life. Unsuccessful rebellion does not appear to meet with great leniency in these latitudes, and even Jeff. Davis would hardly be regarded as a martyr on account of his year at Fortress Monroe.

Since the above was written, I have passed through a slice of Austria, as well as Bavarian territory. I had no chance to see the white coats under arms, but was fortunate enough to hear the magnificent performance of one of their regimental bands, quartered at Bolzano. They numbered nearly fifty pieces, and assuredly discoursed the most glorious military music that imagination could conceive. In Munich, I assisted at several guard-mountings, and was much pleased thereof. The men were much larger than either the French or Italian troops, and in the matter of steadiness in ranks, approached much more nearly to our own or the English standard. Both here and in the Italian army, the piece is brought to the "order" at a halt, the first motion being executed at the word, and the butt held an inch or so from the ground during the alignment, after which it is gently lowered; the object, of course, being to relieve the soldier of the weight of his piece without delay—very desirable during the execution of grand manoeuvres or fatiguing drills, but unnecessary, as it would seem to us, for guard-mounting or parade. I hope soon to see something of the Prussian army, of

which, lately, I have heard so much as to raise, perhaps, undue anticipations; and if my experience and impressions are still regarded as of interest, they shall be recorded.

FLORENCE, June 1, 1868.

OBITUARY.

LIEUTENANT S. A. BROWN, THIRD U. S. INFANTRY.

DIED of toxæmia, at the Capitol House, Topeka, Kansas, on the 13th of May, 1868, First Lieutenant Stanley A. Brown, Third Regiment U. S. Infantry.

Lieutenant Brown was stationed at Fort Dodge, Kansas, for some months, and greatly endeared himself to his associate officers by the manifestation of qualities creditable to him alike as an officer and as a man.

Some time after the receipt of the above sad news, his friends held a meeting at Fort Dodge, expressive of their grief at the loss, and to tender to his family the assurance of their mutual sorrow in this common bereavement.

It was determined that the usual formality of resolutions be dispensed with, and a simple transcript of his useful life be substituted, together with our tribute of respectful and loving testimony to his virtues.

Stanley Arthur Brown was born at Spring Hill, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, on the 22d of August, 1843, and, with his father's family, removed to the State of Wisconsin in the spring of 1849, taking up his residence in Juneau, Dodge County.

In May, 1861, his energetic spirit would not permit him to remain inactive; and, leaving a loved father, mother, brothers and sisters, he enlisted as a private in the Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, with which regiment he served until it was mustered out of the service.

No one exceptional brilliant deed memorized his name while serving in his humble capacity as a soldier in the ranks; his was not a nature to seek a merely transient notoriety to be followed by an obscure interval of inactivity. His fixed principle ever was to first thoroughly acquaint himself with all of the manifold duties devolving upon a soldier, the better to thereafter fulfil the more responsible obligations of an officer.

This primary basis being established, he was eminently qualified for the commission of first lieutenant, which he received at the expiration of his original term of service, in General Hancock's Corps.

His personal and military record during the war was of the brightest and purest character. His connection with the Volunteer forces only ceased with his merited appointment to the position of second lieutenant in the Third U. S. Infantry, immediately on the close of the war; and during the year 1866 he was promoted to be first lieutenant in the same regiment.

During the successive years of his service, Lieutenant Brown was assigned to various and responsible duties, the obligations of which he always fulfilled with sound capacity and marked probity. It is hard to shape in words his character. His virtues were not always patent to superficial acquaintances, and sometimes required to be deduced by the force of surrounding circumstances.

He was a soldier in all true chivalry of spirit, and a man in material element, for he possessed the courage of self-abnegation when action was required.

He was endowed with the rare natural capacity to lift himself above the thrall of personal considerations of selfishness or venal aggrandizement. From the day of his enlistment, the love of personal advantage with him yielded to the disinterested sentiment of love of his profession and his country. This last was his beloved ideal, and his heroism as a patriot ever took precedence of his personal ambition as a soldier. The heroism of duty in his case was not a transient impulse, but was a potent principle of his being. His services during the cholera season at Fort Dodge, in the summer of 1867, evinced this. Although himself weighed down for a portion of the time during the prevalence of that fearful epidemic, with physical suffering, yet all personal considerations yielded to the disinterested desire to be of service to others. His unselfish activity at that time will long be remembered by all who were benefited by his cheering words, or who were participants with him in the contingent liability to disease.

Perhaps his best recommendation and strongest claim to our honored remembrance lies in the fact that the private soldiers, members of his former company, speak of him as an officer having sympathies in common with themselves; as a commander who never lost sight of the fact that a soldier was a man; who respected their rights and feelings as such, and who governed his official acts in accordance with that tenet.

Applying to his character all of the tests which constitute the true type of manhood, Lieutenant Brown was, in many respects, nature's model of an honorable soldier and exemplary gentleman.

His friends strive in their affliction to humbly submit to the inscrutable will of their Father who decreed that our brother should escape all the perils to which he was exposed upon the field, only to be stricken down by disease in time of peace. Nor dare we question the infinite wisdom of our Creator, who willed that he should depart this life unconscious of his condition, but endeavor in the most reverential spirit to quell our murmurings and resignedly submit to the fiat of divinity.

We sadly deplore the loss of the brave comrade and cherished friend who commanded our admiration by his fearless intrepidity against his country's enemies, as well as in time of malignant disease, and who won our love by his manly and noble nature.

We condole with the bereaved parents, brothers and sisters whom he so dearly loved, and of whom he so frequently and tenderly spoke, and sympathizingly mourn his loss, as for that of a brother in the spirit if not in the flesh.

The shade of his departed presence is with us, and the memory of his precepts will be our ideal standard for the future.

Our deep sorrow can find slight consolation in words. A good, true man and gallant soldier has gone to his last rest. Peace to his memory!

P. R.
FORT DODGE, Kansas, July 6, 1868.

AN INCIDENT OF THE CRIMEAN WAR.

IN his recent volumes on the Crimean War, Mr. Kinglake tells of the following episode in the famous charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava:

"One of those who returned to our lines with the remnant of the Fourth Light Dragoons had been a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. I speak of Sir George Wombwell, then an extra aide-de-camp to Lord Cardigan. When last we saw Wombwell he was not far from the front of the battery, but his charger had just been shot under him. He so quickly succeeded in catching and mounting a stray horse as to be able to join the Fourth Light Dragoons when they came on, and advance with them down to the guns. There, however, his newly-caught horse was killed under him (as his own charger had been some minutes before), and this time he found himself surrounded by twenty or thirty Russian lancers, who took from him his sword and his pistol, and made him prisoner. It happened that Captain Morris (then also, as we know, a prisoner, and with his head deeply cut and pierced by a sabre and lance) was brought to the spot where Wombwell stood; and it is interesting to observe that, in spite of his own dreadful condition, Morris had still a word of timely counsel to give to a brother officer. "Look out," he said to Wombwell, "look out and catch a horse." At that moment two or three loose horses came up, and Wombwell, darting suddenly forward from between the Russian lancers who had captured him, seized and mounted one of these riderless chargers, and galloped forward to meet the Fourth Light Dragoons, which he then saw retiring. He succeeded in joining the regiment, and, with it, returned to our lines.

When Captain Morris (unhorsed and grievously wounded) found himself surrounded by Russian dragoons, it was to an officer, as he saw, that he surrendered his sword. That officer, however, quickly disappeared, and then the Russian horsemen—Morris took them to be Cossacks—rushed in upon their prisoner, and not only robbed him of all he had about him, but convinced him by their manner and bearing that they were inclined to dispatch him. Morris, therefore, broke away from them, and ran into the midst of the thickest smoke he could see. Then a riderless horse passing close to him Morris caught at the rein, and was dragged by it a short distance, but afterward fell, and became unconscious. Upon regaining his senses, Morris became aware of the presence of a Cossack, who seemed as though he had just passed him, but was looking back in a way which seemed to indicate that he had seen the English officer move, and would therefore dispatch him. Morris gathered strength from the emergency, found means to get on his feet, and once more sought shelter in the thickest smoke near him. While standing there, he found himself almost run down by another loose charger, but was able to catch hold of the horse's rein and to mount him. He turned the horse's head up the valley, and rode as fast as he could; but just as he fancied he was getting out of the cross-fire his new horse was shot under him, and fell with him to the ground, giving him a heavy fall, and rolling over his thigh. Then again for some time Morris was unconscious; and when he regained his senses he found that the dead horse was lying across his leg, and keeping him fastened to the ground. He then "set to work" to extricate his leg, and at length succeeded in doing so. Then getting on his feet, he ran on as well as he could, stumbling, and getting up over and over again, but always taking care to be moving up hill, till at last, when quite worn out, he found himself close to the dead body of an English staff officer—the body, he presently saw, of his friend Nolan. Remembering that Nolan had fallen at a very early period in advance of the brigade, Morris inferred that he must be nearly within reach of his fellow-countrymen; so, being now quite exhausted, he laid himself down beside the body of his friend, and again became unconscious. Besides the three deep ugly wounds received in his head, Morris, in the course of these his struggles for life, had suffered a longitudinal fracture or split of the right arm, and several of his ribs were broken.

There was a circumstance in the lives of Nolan and Morris which made it the more remarkable that the dead body of the one and the shattered frame of the other should be thus lying side by side. On the flank march, Morris and Nolan, who were great allies, had communicated to each other a common intention of volunteering for any special service that might be required in the course of the campaign; and they found that each of them, in anticipation of the early death that might result from such an enterprise, had written a letter which, in that event, was to be delivered. Morris had addressed a letter to his young wife, Nolan had addressed one to his mother. Under the belief that the opportunity for hazardous service of the kind they were seeking might be close at hand, the two friends had exchanged their respective letters, and now, when they lay side by side, the one dead and the other unconscious, each of them still had in his pocket the letter entrusted to him by the other. When Morris recovered his consciousness he found himself in an English hospital tent. Terribly as he had been wounded and shattered he did not succumb.

FORT C. F. SMITH, M. T.

THE following extract is from a letter dated Fort Smith, M. T., May 18, 1868:

The news from this post is that the Sioux are forming a grand coalition to come and fight us in a short time. From our friends—the Crows—we learn that there are seven distinct bands of Sioux now collected on the Little Horn River, not over thirty miles from here, and that daily additions are being made to their camps, the Sioux from the other side of the Missouri, and even some from Laramie, coming to join them. They feel confident that they will be able to take the post, and tell the Crows that they have captured a steamboat on the Missouri, and taken from it three field pieces. These

they propose to bring against us. Hope they may, as we are in need of some pieces larger than our mountain howitzers.

As an item of current news, they say they have lately driven off a herd of two or three hundred fine horses and mules from Camp Cooke, M. T., and say they are much pleased with their acquisition. It is hard to believe the story about the field pieces, but that about the stock is very probable.

A delegation of the northern Cheyennes came in last week, representing that they were anxious to make peace and remain on good terms with the whites. A Crow came in yesterday with the information that the Sioux had been trying to force the Cheyennes into the coalition, but that the latter objected to joining, and becoming angry, jumped on their horses and ran off some three hundred of the Sioux's horses. This looks as if the Cheyennes were sincere in their professions of peace, and it remains to be seen whether their difficulties with the Sioux will be amicably arranged, or whether they will declare war against each other.

Small war parties of Sioux have been here four times during the past month, but the losses have all been on their side. If they come with the thousands they promise, there will be quite a skirmish, and we may have a better chance at them than we have ever yet had.

When will the people—the *oi polloi*—throw aside the false ideas they have gained from Fenimore Cooper's works, and take a sensible, reasonable, rational view of Indians and the way of treating them? Have they forgotten the murder of the innocents in Minnesota in '63, in which some thousand men, women and children were brutally massacred? Have they forgotten the Phil. Kearney massacre; or do they want further evidence of the intentions of the noble (!) savages? Do they for a moment hope and suppose that, because this road—the Powder River route—is given up, the Sioux will not wage war on other grounds? Time will show how false are all such hopes.

M. O. L. L. U. S.

At a stated meeting of the Boston Commandery, held at the Parker House, School street, on Tuesday evening, July 7th, at eight o'clock. The following-named gentlemen, candidates for membership, were balloted for and elected:

For the first class—Brevet Major-General Charles Devens, Jr., late brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Edward C. Cabot, late Forty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; Major Charles W. Dabney, Jr., late Forty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; Captain Edward M. Daland, late Forty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry W. Farrar, late captain and aide-de-camp U. S. Volunteers; Captain Lewis W. Tappan, Jr., late Forty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; Lieutenant Henry J. Blake, late U. S. Navy; First Lieutenant Joseph W. Holmes, late adjutant Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; Assistant Paymaster Henry M. Rogers, late U. S. Navy, Boston; Captain Garth W. James, late Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Brevet Brigadier-General Arthur A. Goodell, late colonel Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; Brevet Captain Henry M. Phillips, late lieutenant Fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry; Major T. H. Stanton, paymaster U. S. Army; Captain John Daland, late Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; Major Willard D. Wheeler, late paymaster U. S. Volunteers.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 44.]

AN ACT to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida to representation in Congress.

Whereas the people of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida have, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and the acts supplementary thereto, framed constitutions of State government which are republican, and have adopted said constitutions by large majorities of the votes cast at the elections held for the ratification or rejection of the same: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida shall be entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as a State of the Union when the Legislature of such State shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen, upon the following fundamental conditions: That the constitutions of neither of said States shall ever be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote in said State, who are entitled to vote by the constitution thereof herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State: Provided, That any alteration of said constitution may be made with regard to the time and place of residence of voters; and the State of Georgia shall only be entitled and admitted to representation upon this further fundamental condition: that the first and third subdivisions of section seventeen of the fifth article of the constitution of said State, except the proviso to the first subdivision, shall be null and void, and that the General Assembly of said State by solemn public act shall declare the assent of the State to the foregoing fundamental condition.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if the day fixed for the first meeting of the Legislature of either of said States by the constitution or ordinance thereof shall have passed or have so nearly arrived before the passage of this act that there shall not be time for the Legislature to assemble at the period fixed, such Legislature shall convene at the end of twenty days from the time this act takes effect, unless the Governor elect shall sooner convene the same.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the first section of this act shall take effect as to each State, except Georgia, when such State shall, by its Legislature, duly ratify article fourteen of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and as to the State of Georgia when it shall in addition give the assent of said State to the fundamental condition hereinbefore imposed upon the same; and thereupon the officers of each State duly elected and qualified under the constitution thereof shall be inaugurated without delay; but no person prohibited from holding office under the United States, or under any State, by section three of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States known as article fourteen, shall be deemed eligible to any office in either of said States, unless relieved from

disability as provided in said amendment; and it is hereby made the duty of the President within ten days after receiving official information of the ratification of said amendment by the Legislature of either of said States to issue a proclamation announcing that fact.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate *pro tempore*.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 25, 1868.

The President of the United States, having returned to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida to representation in Congress," with his objections thereto, the House of Representatives proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same; and

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

EDWARD MCPHERSON, Clerk House of Representatives.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, June 25, 1868.

The Senate having proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the bill entitled "An act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida to representation in Congress," returned to the House of Representatives by the President of the United States, with his objections, and sent by the House of Representatives to the Senate, with the message of the President returning the bill:

Resolved, That the bill do pass, two-thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

GEO. C. GOUGHAM, Secretary of the Senate.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JULY 11.—Second Assistant Engineer P. J. Lanyer, to duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

JULY 15.—Lieutenant-Commander Charles E. Norton, to duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Chaplain Thomas G. Salter, to duty on board the apprentice ship *Saratoga*.

JULY 16.—Third Assistant Engineer Charles W. Rao, to duty on board the *Contocook*.

JULY 17.—Lieutenant-Commander William R. Bridgman, to duty on board the *Contocook*.

DETACHED.

JULY 11.—Second Assistant Engineer C. W. Breaker, from duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 15.—First Assistant Engineers R. S. Talbot, N. P. Towne, G. W. Sennar, Second Assistant Engineers H. M. Quig, F. W. Townrow and J. Van Hovenberg, from temporary duty connected with the contract trial of the *Minnetonka*, and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 17.—Chief Engineer A. J. Kiersted, from special duty at Philadelphia, and placed on waiting orders.

Sailmaker William N. Maul, from duty on board the *De Soto*, and granted sick leave of absence.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

DETACHED.

JULY 16.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Wallace A. Bowie from duty on board the *Contocook*, and granted leave for discharge.

JULY 17.—Acting Masters R. Sommers and Andrew Davis, from duty on board the *Contocook*, and granted leave for discharge.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer L. M. Reensjerna, from duty on board the *Saco*, and granted sick leave of absence.

MUSTERED OUT OF SERVICE.

Acting Masters A. K. Jones, from the 17th, and E. W. White, from the 9th inst.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The following-named Volunteer Naval officers have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States since last report:

Acting Ensigns John Barrett and C. N. Hall, from the 18th inst. Mate C. S. Eversman, from May 29th last.

Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon J. J. Sowerby, from July 18th. Acting First Assistant Engineer J. C. Cree, from July 15th.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States which have been reported to the chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending July 18, 1868:

James H. Carhart, ordinary seaman, February 23d, U. S. steamer *Iroquois*, Japan.

James H. Lewis, landsman, March 10th, U. S. steamer *Iroquois*, Japan.

Joseph Timmins, second-class fireman, March 19th, U. S. steamer *Iroquois*, Japan.

James Foster, steerage cook, July 9th, Naval Hospital, New York.

Austin T. Hubbard, assistant paymaster, June 12th, Exeter, N. H.

E. H. Douglass, paymaster, June 4th, U. S. steamer *Cyane*, Panama.

Charles C. Upham, paymaster, June 10th, Montpelier, Vt.

James F. Miller, commodore, July 11th, Charlestown.

William Duhaney, colonel M. C. July 4th, Beltsville, Md.

John Semmler, seaman, March 9th, U. S. steamer *Maumee*, Hong Kong, China.

John White, beneficiary, July 11th, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

Theodore Whitley (colored), landsman, July 14th, tug *Maria*, New York.

Samuel Smethen, landsman, May 3d, U. S. steamer *Monongahela*, West End, St. Croix.

George J. Duclous, marine, June 3d, U. S. steamer *Monongahela*, West End, St. Croix.

Thomas H. Keating, second-class apothecary, May 13th, U. S. steamer *Monongahela*, West End, St. Croix.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington.

ARMY.

JULY 16TH.

Bates, Sergeant.

Cross, D. C., Colonel.

Day, Jas. L., Captain.

Gourtney, J. M., Captain.

Harding, J. H., Captain.

Huckins, James, Captain.

Hunt, Thos. C., Colonel.

Johnson, Captain.

Robinson, Major.

Robinson, Wm., Major. (2)

Swadley, W. W., Colonel.

Scaris, M., Captain.

Waddell, L. D., Colonel. (2)

JULY 20TH.

McClernard, General.

Kearnan, J. L., General.

Malott, Peter, Colonel.

Merchant, Anderson, Major.

Mount, E. P., Captain.

Palmer, General.

Riely, Wm. M., General.

Rodney, P. D., General.

Splar, E., Captain.

Sutton, Jas. T., Captain.

Thorp, Captain.

Waddell, Jas. D., Colonel.

Williams, John F., Colonel.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

SERVICE CHEVRONS.—In many of the bills of dress of regiments of the National Guard, provisions are made for wearing half chevrons to indicate length of service. In New York State troops these chevrons are worn by officers and men alike, although in the Regular service this mode of indicating veterans is confined to the non-commissioned officers and privates. The Army Regulations prescribe that all enlisted men "who have served faithfully for the term of five years will wear, as a mark of distinction, upon both sleeves of the uniform coat, below the elbow, a diagonal half chevron, one half an inch wide, extending from seam to seam, the front end nearest the cuff and one-half an inch above the point of the cuff, to be of the same color as the edging on the coat. In like manner, an additional half chevron, above and parallel to the first, for every subsequent five years of faithful service." The above provision, more or less modified, has, as we have said, been adopted as part of the bill of dress of several National Guard regiments, but the question arises whether it is proper for commissioned officers in the State service to wear service marks which in the Regular Army are confined to enlisted men? If, in looking at this question, we take into consideration the fact that promotion in the Army is almost entirely by seniority, except when the military establishment is increased as it was after the Rebellion, while the officers of State troops are, for the most part, elected, it will, we think, be readily conceded that there is no reason why an officer of the National Guard should not wear some mark to indicate his length of service. Where promotion is by seniority, the length of an officer's service is shown by his shoulder strap, but under the elective system a man may jump from being a private soldier to the command of a company, and that, too, before he shall have served even a single year in the ranks. In this view of the case, and because, moreover, there have been many instances in which officers have, of their own volition, remained company commanders for over twenty years, we think it highly proper that officers of the National Guard, as well as the non-commissioned officers and privates, should wear service chevrons.

It is a little strange, however, that many officers who are particular to adorn their coat sleeves with a service chevron, as soon as they are entitled to one, should not like to have the members of their companies, who have been brevetted for service in the field, wear the brevet badges provided for by the State regulations. Such an opinion, however, is not unfrequently entertained. We happened, not long since, to be present when two officers, both of whom wear service chevrons on their uniforms, in conversing on this subject, expressed very fully their disapproval of the plan of giving State brevets to men in the ranks. We have too high an opinion of these officers to think them jealous of those who saw service in the field, when they were engaged in the more peaceful avocations of civil life, but we confess we were not a little surprised to hear them express such a sentiment. If it were to be asserted that, after all, the National Guard was composed of mere holiday soldiers, fit only for a street parade, we would at once be shown how many men had gone forth from it to battle and die in the cause of their country. And yet, after these men have, by their service in the field, reflected the greatest honor on the entire body of citizen soldiers throughout the country, officers are not wanting who will begrudge them an insignificant badge indicative of field service, while they themselves are particular with each recurring period to show by an additional chevron on their sleeves that they have accomplished another five years of armory drills and Broadway parades.

We desire to say nothing which shall in any degree detract from the honor due those who faithfully serve their State, but we cannot altogether repress our indignation when those who staid at home would take from the veteran who returns to duty in the ranks that little brevet mark or corps badge, which are the only things which distinguish him from the rest of his regiment. No, gentlemen of the National Guard, your highest claim to the respect and esteem of your fellow-citizens is that in the day of the nation's need thousands from your ranks rallied to the support of the Government, and as well might you expect to benefit your own character by casting imputations upon that of your parents as to attempt to elevate yourselves in public estimation by decrying the services of those who followed the drum throughout all the vicissitudes of the last war.

AN OLD SOLDIER.—On the occasion of the recent trip of the Seventh to Norwich, we were particularly struck with the bearing of one of the older members of the Regiment, who, although only a private, was in our eyes the most soldierly looking of the men in the ranks. A brief description of his appearance will not be amiss, as it may excite the emulation of some of the young members. Our old soldier was of medium height, say five feet eight or nine inches; not too stout; well set up; and as you looked at him, could not fail to give you an idea that he was perfectly clean, both as to his person and dress: His uniform fitted him snugly, his pants were not too loose, and fell without a wrinkle on his well polished boots; his coat was buttoned up, even when off duty; his belts were guiltless of spot, and his buttons and brasses shone like mirrors, while a clean pair of well-fitting gloves covered his hands. His hair was short without being cropped; and although he wore a moustache and side whiskers, the hair on his face was shaved off in a line with his lips, and his chin stood out with firm lines, and without any stubby undergrowth to mar its proportions. He wore his pompon, also, with the proper "natty" slant to the front, and moved about with an easy and natural motion, evidently having worn a uniform long enough to feel at home in one. Any officer might feel proud to command a company of such men, and no man with such a soldierly appearance as the one we have just described, need feel afraid of being passed unnoticed by those who know a good soldier from a poor one.

We have been thus particular in placing before our readers a description of a soldierly-looking man, because there are so many members of the National Guard whom no one would suspect of any connection with a military organization, as far as their appearance is concerned. It is one thing to be a soldier, and another to be a slouch; and we hold that any man who has been a soldier for any length of time, will show it in his gait and bearing, unless he has failed to learn his duties, or else has been poorly instructed. It is true there were thousands in the volunteer service during the rebellion who acquired very little of the soldierly bearing during their years of service, but it must be remembered that a well drilled and disciplined regiment was the exception among the volunteers, and not the rule, and that the troops had so much fighting to do that it was hard to find any regiment where all the men were well set up. If the officers and members of the National Guard fully appreciated this matter, it would be a possible thing to pick them

out of a crowd of citizens by reason of their martial bearing. There are companies and regiments in the State of New York whose men and officers are poorly instructed and set up, and who know very little about the use of a musket, as far as firing it is concerned, and yet these people are called soldiers rather than a military mob. Let us all see to it, however, that there are as few of these nondescripts as possible wearing the uniform of any regiment of the First division.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.—The officers and members of this regiment have decided to adopt a new regimental uniform, in which the entire regiment will appear on Monday, August 31st, on the occasion of the first annual shooting and summer night's festival. This entertainment will be held at Sulzer's East River park, foot of Eighty-fourth street, East River. The new uniform is to consist of a blue frock coat, with green trimmings; black shako and plume, similar to that formerly worn by the Seventh regiment; green worsted epaulettes with gilt crescent, and grey pants with green stripes.

The officers and members of the regiment deserve much commendation for their promptness in providing themselves with new uniforms, for, although the change was only decided upon on the 29th of last month, Company F will parade in the new uniform next Monday, and the entire regiment will be uniformed according to the new bill of dress by the last of next month. The Eleventh, which was organized as a rifle regiment, has always been one of the favorite German regiments of the city, and attracted considerable attention on the occasion of the parade of the division on the Fourth of July. There will be much curiosity in military circles to see the regiment in its new clothes.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.—Colonel Ward has issued the following order: Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, of this command, will parade, fully uniformed and equipped, on Thursday, July 30th, to act as escort to Company E, of this regiment, on the occasion of their competitive drill with Company I, Ninth regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. Regimental line will be formed on Washington square, right on Fifth avenue, at 2 1/4 o'clock p. m. First sergeant's call in regimental armory, at 2 o'clock p. m. Field and staff will report (mounted) to the colonel, fifteen minutes before the time of formation. Non-commissioned staff, band and field music to the adjutant at first sergeant's call.

On and after this date (July 20th), the company musket racks will be closed and locked at first sergeant's call, and all non-commissioned officers and privates appearing after that time will report to the adjutant through the sergeant-major, and will be returned as absent on company delinquent returns. Ordnance Sergeant Pinkie is directed to take charge of the musket racks at first sergeant's call.

The commandants of Companies B, D, E, F, I and K are hereby directed to send in to these headquarters, on or before August 10th, proximo, the name and address of one corporal from their respective companies, to be detailed as color-corporal. Such corporals, while acting as color-guard, will be excused from all company drills.

Non-commissioned Staff Appointment.—Corporal Geo. P. Browne, Company C, to be quartermaster-sergeant, vice Riker, promoted; to date from June 26, 1868.

Major A. B. Howe, of this regiment has received 6 months leave of absence on account of ill health.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—Adjutant C. H. Hunter, of this regiment, has prepared a brief set of forms and regulations for the use of the Twenty-third Regiment, which have been approved by the Adjutant-General, for the governance of the regiment. Forms are prescribed for official communications to regimental headquarters; for surgeon's certificates; for discharges; for monthly reports, etc. These forms are neatly and correctly gotten up, and will not only insure uniformity throughout the regiment, but will also be of considerable assistance to officers who have been recently promoted, either to commissions or command of companies.

SWEDISH NATIONAL GUARD.—We publish elsewhere in this issue a letter giving some facts about the National Guard of Sweden, which are of interest to the citizen soldiers of the United States.

COMPANY F, ELEVENTH REGIMENT.—The ninth annual target excursion of this company, Captain Charles Berth commanding, will take place at Sulzer's East River park, Eighty-fourth street and East River, on Monday, July 27th. Company F was formerly commanded by Colonel Lux, while the name of Lieutenant-Colonel Unbekant was for four years borne on its rolls; and it will on the above occasion appear in the new full dress uniform of the regiment, being, in this particular, ahead of the other organizations of the Eleventh. Company F, deserves much credit for its promptness in procuring new uniforms, inasmuch as a change was only decided upon on the occasion of the Schutzenfest parade, on the 29th ult.

HOWITZER BATTERY, ELEVENTH BRIGADE.—An election to fill the vacancy in the battery caused by the resignation of Captain J. S. Amore was held at its headquarters, No. 9 Court street, Brooklyn, on Monday evening, the 20th inst. Brigadier-General J. V. Meserole presided; and the balloting resulted in the promotion of First Lieutenant Ira L. Beebe to be captain, and of Second Lieutenant J. Styles Amore to be first lieutenant. Captain Beebe entered the service of the State as a private in the Sixth company, of the Seventh regiment, in 1861, and did duty as a member of that company until 1865, when he was transferred to the howitzer battery. In 1866 he was elected second lieutenant, and in 1867 first lieutenant of the battery. The election of Captain Beebe is in accordance with the almost unanimous sentiments of the members of the battery, and we notice that already the names of nine recruits are proposed for membership. This battery, which is armed with four twelve-pounders, we believe, the only organization of its kind in the State, although we should be glad to see more of them, as they are the only kind of artillery which are likely to be of use in any service to which the National Guard is liable to be called. It is true we have a regiment of artillery in the First and part of a regiment in the Second Division, but they are armed with rifled guns which are not suited for dispersing a mob or for fighting at short ranges. It would be well if several of the batteries of the First artillery were armed with howitzers, for inasmuch as these pieces are drawn by the men, and can therefore be used without hiring horses which adds so much to the cost of a mounted parade of an artillery regiment, while this style of armament is much better suited to the use of the National Guard than rifled guns.

Brigadier-General Meserole has ordered a Court-martial, to consist of Captain Joseph C. Harding, of the brigade staff, for the trial of delinquents in the Howitzer battery of the Eleventh brigade. Said Court will convene at the headquarters of said battery, No. 9 Court street, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 7th day of August, 1868, at 8 o'clock p. m., and adjourn from time to time as may be necessary.

COMPANY A, FOURTH REGIMENT.—At an election recently held in this company, Second Lieutenant John B. Gunn was promoted to be first lieutenant, vice Wm. Evans, elected captain of Company E

of this regiment, and Sergeant P. F. McShane was elected second lieutenant, vice Gunn, promoted.

After the election, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James McKeen, who presided at it, presented Major W. F. Moller, formerly first lieutenant of the company, and now a member of the staff of the cavalry brigade, with a set of resolutions passed by the members of the company, expressive of their esteem and regard for Major Moller, and of the gratification which his well-deserved promotion gave them. The presentation and acceptance of the resolutions were very neatly done, and the members of the company appeared as pleased at the opportunity of honoring their former lieutenant as he was at their evident friendly feeling.

COMPANY G, SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—This company, Captain A. L. Webber commanding, will act as an escort to Company B, Eighth Connecticut National Guard, Captain Fairchild, upon the passage of the latter organization through New York City upon its return from a trip to West Point. The Connecticut company expects to make their excursion in the early part of next month.

EXAMINING BOARD.—This board has held three sessions this week at the Seventh Regiment Armory, viz.: on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Four officers appeared in person for examination, and several others were passed upon by default. The board adjourned subject to the further orders of the commander-in-chief. The present detail for the board consists of Major-General Henry A. Barium, Sixth division, president; Brigadier-General Joshua M. Varian, Third Brigade; Brigadier-General J. Henry Liebenan, commissary-general of subsistence; Colonel Bradley Martin, A. D. C., and Adjutant Chas. H. Hunter, Twenty-third regiment, recorder.

MONTGOMERY GUARDS.—This company will arrive at New York in the Boston boat on Wednesday morning, the 29th inst., and will be received by the Sixty-ninth regiment, Colonel James Cavanagh. They will breakfast with Captain Breslin, after which they will visit various points of interest in the vicinity of the city, and will attend the picnic of the Corcoran Legion at Jones's Wood. In the evening they will give an exhibition drill at the Academy of Music, and on Thursday they will compete for a champion flag with Company E of the Twelfth regiment. The following is a copy of the agreement between the companies:

AGREEMENT.

It is hereby mutually agreed that the competitive drill between Company I, Ninth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and Company E, Twelfth Regiment National Guard of the State of New York, shall take place at Tompkins Square, New York City, on the 30th day of July, 1868, at three o'clock p. m.

Each commandant of the contesting companies shall select a judge, whose duty it shall be to decide all points in connection with the drill: the judges shall also select a referee, whose duty it shall be to decide in case of a non-agreement of the judges. The entire drill shall be in strict accordance with that part of Upton's Infantry Tactics contained between pages one and ninety-five, excepting (loadings and firing, lying and kneeling, and such movements as are not executed by troops under arms), which are excluded. Each company shall parade for drill not less than thirty-six non-commissioned officers and privates.

The drill shall be conducted in the following manner: The commandants shall choose by lot or otherwise which company shall commence.

The drill shall be divided into three parts, which parts shall be executed alternately, and in succession, by each of the contesting companies.

1. All movements prescribed in the first, second and third lessons of the School of the Company.

2. All manoeuvres prescribed in the fourth, fifth and sixth lessons of the School of the Company.

3. Any movement that the commandant of the opposing company may request.

Neither company shall execute any one movement more than three times, unless necessary, or called for by the referee.

The prize shall be a United States flag emblematic of the champion ship, not to exceed three hundred dollars in cost, which shall be paid for equally by each of the contesting companies, and shall be presented to the successful company by the referee at the conclusion of the drill.

B. F. FINAN,
Captain on behalf of Company I, Ninth regiment M. V. M.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Captain on behalf of Company E, Twelfth regiment N. G. S. N. Y.
Boston, June 30, 1868.

COMPANY K, EIGHTH REGIMENT.—This company held its second summer night's festival, at the Lion Park, Eighth avenue, corner of One Hundred and Tenth street, on Tuesday evening, July 21st, and a very pleasant affair they had of it. The night was not unpleasantly warm, the music was good, and the attendance was large. Arrangements were made by which stages ran during the night to the Third and Eighth avenue cars, which was very convenient for the visitors. Everything passed off successfully under the management of Captain Cohen and Mr. Henry Lowenberg, who was the Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements.

CORCORAN LEGION.—A picnic for the benefit of the fund for the purpose of raising a monument to the memory of the officers and soldiers of this Legion who fell in the Rebellion, will be held at Jones's Wood, on next Wednesday.

COMPANY F, FIFTH REGIMENT.—On Tuesday the 21st instant, this company paraded under command of Captain L. G. T. Bruer, for the purpose of attending the funeral of Corporal Wm. Hoffmeister. The escort proper was commanded by Sergeant H. Mangasser. The company made a very fine appearance.

Corporal Hoffmeister is a veteran soldier, having been in service in Europe as well as a member of the National Guard for fourteen years. He was highly esteemed by his comrades who are much affected by his decease.

MASSACHUSETTS.

SECOND COMPANY CADETS, SALEM.—The cadets will go into camp for five days on Tuesday next, 28th inst., at Ipswich, twelve miles from Salem. The Germania military band of Boston will accompany the corps. The cadets always perform camp duty in true military style besides having very jolly times.

FIRST INFANTRY, BOSTON.—The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of this regiment embarked on board the steamer *William Harrison*, Friday afternoon, 17th inst., and went to Hull for an elementary battalion drill. This was the second battalion drill by the regiment this year.

SEVENTH INFANTRY, BOSTON.—At a meeting of the Board of Officers held Tuesday evening, 14th inst., it was voted to adopt white gaiters as part of the uniform to be worn by the regiment. A new fashio cap has already been adopted. Captain Hallgreen, of Company E, has had a sample uniform made (consisting of some slight changes in the uniform coat now worn, and the adoption of wings in place of brass scales, and white cross and waist belts), which has been submitted to the officers of the regiment for their consideration. The expense attendant upon procuring the new additions is very slight.

TROOP A, FIRST BATTALION CAVALRY, BOSTON.—This troop, under command of Captain Hull, paraded with full ranks, and performed escort duty to the commander-in-chief on Commencement day at

Harvard College, Wednesday, July 15th. The day was very hot, but the troop did their duty well, notwithstanding.

FIRST BRIGADE.—The brigade will encamp upon last year's ground at Nantasket Beach, commencing August 4th. Every effort will be made to furnish better facilities for reaching the camp ground than existed last year. The transportation for the infantry and visitors will be by steamers. The artillery and cavalry will go by land as heretofore.

The Eighty-third unattached infantry company, of Nantucket, has been disbanded. General Orders Nos. 3 and 4, containing valuable information relating to this camp, have been promulgated. The routine of daily duties will be announced in orders hereafter. We can say, however, that the troops will have plenty of work. Company drills will be before breakfast; battalion drills during the forenoon, and brigade drills in the afternoon.

ENCAMPMENT OF THE FIRST BRIGADE.—Brigadier-General I. E. Burrell, commanding this brigade, has issued the following orders (General Orders No. 3) for the ensuing encampment.

I. The regiments, battalions, batteries and unattached companies, comprising the First brigade, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, will encamp at Hull on the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th days of August next.

II. Commanders of the above corps will report with their commands uniformed, armed and equipped for five days' duty in camp, to the assistant adjutant-general on the field, immediately on their arrival; at the same time hand in their morning report.

III. Free transportation will be furnished by steamer from Boston, to and from camp, for all dismounted troops in uniform, together with their arms, accoutrements and blankets.

IV. Baggage, subsistence, forage, etc., can be transported from Boston to the camp, and return, at rates indicated by Circular No. 1 from these headquarters.

V. All organizations requiring other transportation, of whatever nature, will make their own arrangements for the same.

VI. The brigade quartermaster will be present on the field on Monday, August 3d, at 3 o'clock p. m., at which time the quartermasters of the several corps can receive their tents, and it is earnestly requested by the brigade commander that detachments from the several corps be detailed to pitch the encampment on that day. No private tents (except mess tents) will be allowed in the lines. Transportation will be furnished camping parties by the steamers *Emeline* and *William Harrison*, on their regular trips Monday August 3d, leaving Rowe's Wharf at 10 a. m., and 3 p. m.

VII. Commandants of regiments and battalions of infantry will report with their commands at Rowe's Wharf, on Tuesday, August 4th, as follows: The First, Seventh and Ninth regiments at 8 a. m.; the Third regiment and Second battalion, at 10 a. m.; the Fifth regiment and First battalion, at 12 m. A staff officer will be detailed to attend the embarkation of troops, to whom commanders of troops will report on their arrival at the wharf. Cavalry and artillery will report to the assistant adjutant-general on the field at 12 o'clock m.

VIII. Commanders of the several corps will cause suitable sinks to be erected at a proper distance in rear of the quarters of their several commands.

IX. Each commander must make suitable provision for straw, subsistence, etc., for his command.

X. No sutlers will be allowed within the lines under any circumstances without written permission of the brigade commander.

XI. The brigade commander will hold officers responsible for the conduct of their men while en route.

The following is a copy of General Orders No. 4 also issued by General Burrell:

The following are published for the information of the brigade while in camp at Hull, unless otherwise ordered:

I. On account of the limited supply of camp equipage, and the difficulty of supplying the brigade guard with quarters and rations, this duty will be performed by regiments instead of by detail from each regiment, the quarters of the regiments being the headquarters of the brigade guard during its tour of duty.

II. Each regiment or battalion will mount the police guard for its camp on its regimental parade at brigade guard mounting, and will post them according to Army regulations, dispensing with the advance posts.

III. The outposts will be relieved from brigade guard headquarters once in eight hours; sentinels will be relieved from the outpost once in two hours and forty minutes. Colonels, lieutenant-colonels and majors will act as field officers of the day, during the tour of their regiment; the colonel acting as field officer of the day at guard mounting, and with the first relief from the main guard; the lieutenant-colonel with the second; the major with the third relief. The commander of the regiment on guard will detail his police guard to be posted on the left of the brigade guard at guard mounting.

IV. The commander of the regiment will detail the three senior captains as commanders of the brigade guard to act under the colonel, lieutenant-colonel and major respectively, according to rank. The other officers and non-commissioned officers will be detailed to instruct the guard, under the direction of the commanders of the guard, or for such other duties as may be required by the field officers of the day, making the tour of duty of each as nearly equal as possible. Details from the cavalry will be made as circumstances may require.

V. Sentinels for the artillery parks will be furnished by each battery commander.

VI. The band of the regiment detailed for the guard will report to the assistant adjutant-general at brigade headquarters immediately after guard mounting, and will act as brigade band for the day.

VII. All written or verbal communications to the general commanding, while in camp, either at headquarters or at drill or parade, must be made through his staff officers.

VIII. No officer or enlisted man will be allowed to leave camp without written permission from his regimental, battalion or battery commander, and approved by the brigade commander. No visitors will be permitted within the lines of the encampment without a pass from the brigade commander, a limited number of which will be issued from headquarters, and no others will be recognized.

IX. Commanders of regiments and battalions of infantry will make immediate requisition on the quartermaster-general for ten rounds of blank cartridge per man, and the commander of the First and Second batteries for 200 rounds for each battery.

X. The brigade commander calls the attention of commanding officers to the fact that the uniform prescribed by the State is the only one which can legally be worn while in camp; all others will be prohibited.

XI. Upton's system of Tactics having been adopted, all exercises and manoeuvres not embraced in that system are prohibited, and those therein prescribed will be strictly observed.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE ALBANY, July 20, 1868.

The following named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, S. N. Y., during the week ending July 18th:

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Robert C. Ogden, commissary of subsistence, with rank from July 7th, original vacancy.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

D. W. Dietrich, first lieutenant, with rank from June 29th, vice Geo. E. Orton, appointed adjutant.

E. H. Johnson, second lieutenant, with rank from June 20th, vice D. W. Dietrich, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending July 18th:

SECOND DIVISION.

Major-General H. B. Duray, July 14th.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Chaplain P. J. H. Meyers, July 13th.

FIFTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Henry S. Krum, July 14th.

GENERAL GRANT AS A MAN.

HIS APPEARANCE AND MANNERS.

GRANT is somewhat under the medium size, though his body is closely and powerfully built. His feet and hands are small and neatly shaped; his dress is plain and exceedingly unostentatious; his eyes are large, deep, leonine and very strong, equally capable of blazing with a resolution that nothing can withstand, and of shining with the steady light of benevolence and amiability. His fibre is like that of steel wire, elastic, close-grained, and enduring; his temperance is admirably compounded of the sanguine, nervous, and lymphatic, but the last is in such proportion as to tone down and hold in equilibrium the other two, perfecting both mental and physical organization. His capacity for labor surpasses comprehension; neither mental nor physical exertion seems to produce the least wear and tear in his case. He rides at a dashing speed hour after hour and day after day, with the same ease with which he plans a battle or issues the instructions for a campaign.

There is no noise, or clash, or clangor in the man; his voice is as quiet and orderly as a woman's, and his language judiciously and tastefully chosen. He was never heard to give utterance to a rude word or a vulgar jest; no oath or fierce fiery imprecation has ever escaped his lips. No thundering order, no unfeeling or undignified speech, and no thoughtless or ill-natured criticism ever fell from him. When angry, which is rarely the case, or at least he rarely shows his anger, he speaks with well-ordered but subdued vehemence, displaying his passion by compressed lips and an earnest flash of the eye. But it must be said of him, that of all men he is the slowest to anger. He has been heard to say that even under the severest insult he never became indignant until a week after the offence had been given, and then only at himself, for not having sooner discovered that he had been insulted or misused.

This arises rather from an unconscious self-abnegation than from any incapacity for anger. It is precisely this quality which has made him so successful in the personal questions which have arisen between him and his subordinates. They have usually mistaken his slowness for dulness or lack of spirit, and have discovered their mistake only after becoming rash and committing a fatal error. Grant is as unsuspicious and pure-hearted as a child, and as free from harmful intention; but he is stirred to the very depths of his nature by an act of inhumanity or brutality of any sort; while meanness or ingratitude, or uncharitableness, excites him to the display of the liveliest indignation. He is not slow in the exhibition of contempt or disgust for whatever is unmanly or unbecoming.

KINDNESS TO SUBORDINATES.

In issuing orders to his subordinates or in asking a service at the hands of a staff-officer, he is always scrupulously polite and respectful in manner; and orders or requests rather as he would ask a friend to oblige him personally, than as a military commander whose word is law. His consideration for those about him is admirably shown by the following incident: On the night after the battle of Mission Ridge, while returning from the front to his headquarters at Chattanooga, he desired to know what had become of Sheridan's division, which had been reported at noon as engaged in building a bridge across the Chickamauga at Mission Mills, and although it was then after midnight, he requested one of his staff to obtain the desired information. The officer, after a long and tiresome ride, reported at headquarters, just at sunrise, and found the general not yet asleep.

It seems that in returning to Chattanooga at about one o'clock, he found a full explanation of the day's operations, and instead of going to sleep, he spent the rest of the night in thinking of the long and tedious ride he had required from his officer, and all for no purpose, as he expressed it. Such solicitude for the comfort of others, it is needless to say, was rare even among the most humane of our generals. Many of them would not have hesitated to save themselves even the slightest trouble at the expense of others; and not a few would have given themselves scarce a moment's thought had an aide-de-camp been killed, much less if he had only gone on a long and difficult ride upon a wintry night. From the *Life of Ulysses S. Grant*, by Charles A. Dana, and T. H. Wilson, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

The following story is told in a foreign paper:

Madame de B. is one of the kindest-hearted ladies in Paris. From Madame de B.'s back windows she had long observed an elderly gentleman of noble air, who occupied a small room furnished in the most parsimonious manner with a small iron bedstead, a single wooden

chair and a camp table. Having all the curiosity of a daughter of Eve, and a first-class opera glass, Madame de B. watched her neighbor with great curiosity. There was no fire in the coldest weather, and the lady concluded that the fine old gentleman was a good subject for charity. Having ascertained his name, she sent him, anonymously, in an envelope, thirty francs every month.

On April 20th, Madame de B. had a fête. It was her birthday, and presents poured in. Late in the evening their arrived a box of walnut, which, being opened, was found to contain a magnificent jewel box, which in turn held a *parure*, or complete set of diamonds, worth a hundred thousand francs. With it was a note which bore the words, "To Mme. C. de B., with the respectful compliments of General D."

General D. was the name of her *bon vieillard pauvre*—the poor old gentleman to whom she had benevolently sent twenty sous a day! This fine old character is a millionaire, who owned the hotel in which he lived, and who has the fancy, not uncommon among old campaigners, of sleeping on a hard bed, without fire, and of being otherwise uncomfortable, *a la militaire*, for the good of his health. A firm friendship was the result of this mixture of charity and generosity.

It is related that during the recent visit of Prince Napoleon Bonaparte to the arsenal at Vienna, two Austrian soldiers, armed with a new rifle, were ordered out for practice in his presence, and within the space of one minute the two men placed forty-three balls in the butts, without missing once, at three hundred yards. Such shooting at Sadova might have changed considerably the present map of Europe.

ADMIRAL Farragut is said to be a millionaire. He owns a number of pretty houses, some unoccupied lots, and twenty acres now in wheat, within the city limits of Vallejo, California. As that city is to be the western terminus of the Central Pacific Railroad, this property is destined to become a mine of wealth, and within a year has been trebled in price.

MARRIED.

HOY-DOWNES.—At Charlestown, Mass., on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Ellis, JAMES HOY, JR., Paymaster U. S. N., to CAROLINE L., daughter of the late Captain Albert Downes, U. S. N.

DIED.

SMITH.—Suddenly, at Fort Reno, D. T., June 22d, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel B. F. SMITH, Major Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry.

EMERSON.—Very suddenly, at Orlando, Me., on the 9th inst., MRS. MARY A., wife of Acting Master Loring G. Emerson, U. S. N., aged 22 years, 6 months and 16 days.

BARLOW.—At Burlington, Vermont, July 21, 1868, of Cholera Infantum, MAGGIE BARLOW, aged five months, youngest daughter of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. and Hattie Barlow.

PARRY.—At Pottsville, Pa., on July 19, 1868, GUSIE WARELER, infant daughter of Lieutenant William W. Parry, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, and Henrietta his wife, aged eight months and eight days.

BOOKS.



BOOKS.

The co-partnership of G. W. CARLETON & CO. is dissolved, by limitation, this first day of July, 1868. Mr. Henry S. Allen withdraws from the concern, which will be continued by

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IV.—Mrs. Mary J. Holmes's charming new novel, "Rose Mather," \$1 50.

V.—Fanny Fern's spicy new book, "Folly as it Flies," \$1 50.

VI.—Madame George Sand's exciting new novel, "Mademoiselle Merquem," \$1 75.

VII.—John Esten Cooke's brilliant new novel, "Fairfax," \$1 75.

VIII.—Brick Pomeroy's two rapidly selling books, "Sense" and "Noneense," \$1 50.

SIX.—Mrs. Keckley's strange book, "Behind the scenes in the White House," \$2.

X.—Three new American novels, "Malbrook," "Cousin Paul," and "Artist Dream," \$1 75.

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Captain J. Homer Edgerly, late of General Hawley's staff.

Captain W. S. Marble, Sixth Connecticut.

Captain A. Van Klaiser, Thirtieth N. Y. Battery.

Captain J. W. Vanderhoef, Forty-fifth N. Y. Inf.

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Adjutant J. O. Goodrich, Eighty-fifth N. Y. Inf.

Captain Ed. Hayes, Ninety-fifth N. Y. Inf.

Lieutenant Seely, Eighty-sixth N. Y. Inf.

Lieutenant L. S. Smith, Fourteenth N. Y. Cav.

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Lieutenant John King, Sixth Ct. Inf.

Captain W. Hewett, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Infantry.

Captain S. D. Conover, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois Inf.

Captain N. S. Westbrook, Thirtieth Ohio Inf.

Lieutenant Abram King, Twelfth Ohio Inf.

Captain F. A. Patterson, Third Virginia Cav.

Captain William Nash, late of General J. H. H. Ward's staff.

Lieutenant Hyde Crocker (regiment unknown.)

Lieutenant B. V. Banks (regiment unknown.)

Lieutenant Hurd (regiment unknown.)

Colonel M. B. Lakeman, Third Maine Inf.

Lieutenant Geo. L. Crockett, Fourth Maine Inf.

Captain Maxwell, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Inf.

Captain Gillespie, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Inf.

Lieutenant Waller, Fortieth N. Y. Inf.

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NOTE.—The importance of the subjects discussed in this Report, and the urgent request of many who are professionally, and otherwise, interested in such matters, have induced the compilers to print a limited number of copies on their own responsibility, authority for this purpose having been received from the Secretary of State.



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